

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.93

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 23 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 60 " 72

October 23 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 78
Humidity " 75 " 57

3053 日五十月九年卯乙

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

BULGARIANS, ON ARRIVAL OF TURKS AS ALLIES, REVOLT.

GREEK FEELING CHANGING: SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS POSSIBLE AT ANY MOMENT.

Arrival of Franco-British Wounded at Salonica Deeply Impresses Greeks.

ITALIANS DISPIRITED AT THE GENEROSITY OF THE ALLIES TOWARDS GREECE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

HOME POLITICS.

"A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CABINET."

October 22, 12.45 p.m.
The *Daily Chronicle* make a feature of what it calls a conspiracy against the Cabinet, aiming at the expulsion of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour, and the inclusion of Sir Edward Carson, Lord Milner, with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill as the only Liberals therein, and Lord Curzon as Foreign Secretary.

It says that the position of Mr. Lloyd George in the wirepulling, is peculiar, as he is most loyal to Mr. Asquith, but a strong believer in conscription. Mr. Lloyd George made two very significant appointments this week, one Sir L. G. Chiozza Money to be his Parliamentary Secretary and the other, Mr. Arthur Lee to be his Military Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions. Both are strong conscriptionists.

MR. ASQUITH MUCH BETTER.

October 22, 12.45 p.m.

Mr. Asquith is now much better and has gone into the country, for the week end.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS IN CHAMPAGNE.

October 22, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that two further futile German attacks in Artois, and very violent bombardments in Champagne are the features of a communique.

The Germans were particularly cannonading the districts of Tahure and Meuilly. The French guns responded with a blanketing fire, which it was observed to be very effective against the German batteries and trenches.

ITALY DISPIRITED AT THE GENEROSITY TOWARDS GREECE.

October 22, 1.10 p.m.

A telegram from Rome indicates that there are some difficulties among the Allies in respect to Greece. It describes the Italian public as being dispirited at the generosity of the Allies towards Greece, who the Italians consider, should be constrained and not cajoled.

It is emphasised in Government circles at Rome, however, that Cyprus is not the sole subject of negotiations, between Greece and the Entente; whose possibilities of deterrent action towards Greece are in no wise exhausted.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREECE EXPECTED.

October 22, 1.10 p.m.

Arrivals at Brindisi from Athens state that Greek feeling is rapidly changing and that sensational developments are possible at any moment. There is a conviction growing in the army that prolonged inactivity is impossible; especially amongst the non-commissioned ranks whose hatred towards the Bulgarians is intense.

The arrival of Franco-British wounded, at Salonica, has deeply impressed the Greeks.

GREECE REJECTS CYPRUS.

October 22, 2.30 p.m.

According to *The Times* it was understood last night in well-informed quarters that Greece has rejected the offer of Cyprus.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

BULGARIANS REVOLT.

October 22, 1.10 p.m.

According to a telegram from Bukharest it is reported that the population of Starazgora has revolted, on learning of the arrival of Turks as Bulgarian Allies. Gendarmes fired on them and the Prefect, on desiring to address the people at Janboli, was assassinated.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

October 22, 1.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Vatican official organ has denied the story concerning the Pope and the King of Belgium.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GERMANS STOPPED BEFORE FRENCH ENTANGLEMENTS.

October 21, 4.00 p.m.

The Paris communique says the Germans have suffered another grievous defeat to the east of Rheims. They renewed their attacks on a front of nine kilometres. There was a violent preparatory bombardment also over-increasing clouds of poisonous gas and then the Germans three times attempted to penetrate the French positions, but they were decimated by machine-gun and artillery fire and finally stopped before the French entanglements. Enemy attacks on Givanchy wood were also repulsed.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

October 22, 2.50 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—There is nothing important on the whole front.

THE RUSSIANS.

A DASHING "COUP DE MAIN."

October 21, 3.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd reports that the Russians have effected a most dashing coup de main against the Austro-German centre. A communique says: We captured the positions south-eastward of Baranovitch and a most important railway junction between Brest Litovsk and Minsk. In the course of the day we took 85 officers and 3,552 men, one gun and ten machine guns.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE RIGA REGION.

October 22, 2.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that heavy fighting has developed on the Olai Plateau, halfway between Mitau and Riga and dominating the marshy lands on both sides of the railway. A communique records the repulse of five German attacks under cover of gas in this region where the cannonading is incessant. There is a lull in the Dvinsk front. The Russians south of Pripet stormed a series of villages on the left bank of the Styr, below Rafalovka. Fierce fighting has taken place south-east of Kolki.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

CONCESSIONS TO GREECE.

October 21, 8.00 p.m.

Reuter was informed to-night that the Foreign Office for the present will not issue any statement regarding Cyprus. It is learned, however, from other diplomatic quarters that there is every reason to believe that Great Britain is willing to cede Cyprus to Greece if the latter comes to the aid of Serbia, in accordance with the Serbo-Greek Treaty.

GERMANS CLAIM SLOW PROGRESS.

October 21, 2.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam a Berlin communique states that the Germans claim slow progress on the north front in Serbia.

THE ENTENTE'S OFFERS.

October 22, 6.10 a.m.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent states that the Entente offers to Greece are believed to include a considerable prolongation of Greek territory along the Aegean Sea, together with territories in Asia Minor.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

UNIONISTS AND BOTHAITES DOING WELL.

October 21, 7.55 p.m.

The apprehensions entertained in certain quarters of a landslide against General Botha in the South African elections, have been dispelled by the first returns, which show that the Unionists and Bothaites are doing well. The feature of the returns up to the present is the large Unionist majorities over the Labour candidates. Thirty Unionists, fourteen Bothaites, one Nationalist and four Labourites have already been returned.

GENERAL BOTHA ELECTED.

October 21, 11.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown states that General Botha has been elected for Loosburg.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

October 21, 7.45 p.m.

Trafalgar Day was misty and there was also rain. Nevertheless, there was an enormous sale of Red Crosses on the streets.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

October 21, 7.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome states that the Pope has received a reply from the King of the Belgians to the autograph letter in which His Holiness begged His Majesty to initiate steps towards peace. The King thanked Pope Benedict for the latter's promise to use all his influence to obtain German evacuation of Belgian territory, as a condition of peace, but declared that he would never lay down his sword while his country was in slavery. The Pope is greatly disappointed with the result of his appeal.

ITALY AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

October 22, 11.00 p.m.

An Italian War Council was held last week by the King, General Cadorna, and some Royal Princes, including the Prince of Abruzzi, whose presence suggests that the meeting dealt with Italy's action in the eastern Mediterranean.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

October 21, 8.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir R. Jardine, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it is intended to hold the usual examination for admission to the Indian Service during the next two years and at the usual time. The alterations which they proposed making in the existing regulations related to the age limit, which would enable candidates, who had rendered military services, to compete at a slightly higher age. He regretted that he was unable to answer questions arising out of the Bill before the Lords, until it came to the House of Commons. Meanwhile he would gladly receive any suggestions which honourable members might make.

MORE GENEROUS TREATMENT FOR OFFICERS.

October 21, 8.50 p.m.

In reply to Colonel C. E. Yate, who pleaded for more generous treatment for officers in the Indian army invalided home from the front, Mr. Chamberlain said he could see no reason for additional concessions.

CASE OF MISS DAWSON.

October 21, 8.50 p.m.

Replying to Mr. H. Percy Harris, respecting the case of Miss Dawson, editor of the *Daily Post*, Bangalore, Mr. Chamberlain said he was without information but he had addressed an inquiry to the Raj on the matter.

LORD DERBY'S LAST EFF. RT.

October 21, 10.55 p.m.

Lord Derby has issued a letter to every unstarred man emphasising his plan as the last effort of voluntarism, and recalling that Mr. Asquith had pledged England to support the Allies to the utmost in our power. The pledge was given on behalf of the nation and endorsed by all parties. Every man of military age and fitness must bear his share in redeeming it. He appeals to everyone to consider in view of the fact that the country is fighting for its very existence and whether the reason for non-enlistment which hitherto held valid now holds good. He is also addressing a letter to every employer, appealing for co-operation, and especially to promises to keep places open. The War Office notices that enlistment under Lord Derby's scheme is impossible till early next week, a Royal Warrant being necessary.

(Continued on page 5)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

General Botha, with the Unionists, is assured of a safe majority.

A Berlin communique claims slow progress in the north front in Serbia.

Twenty-seven of the results of the South African elections are still unknown.

Mr. Asquith is much better and has gone into the country for the week end.

The arrival of Franco-British wounded at Salonica, has deeply impressed the Greeks.

A German trawler attacked a Swedish submarine, which was accompanied by a repair ship.

The Vatican official organ denies the story concerning the Pope and the King of Belgium.

The American Ambassador has sent to the Foreign Office a report from the Legation at Brussels on the execution of Miss Cavell.

Two further futile German attacks in Artois and very violent bombardments of Champagne, are the features of a communique.

It is reported from Bukharest that the population of Starazgora has revolted, on learning of the arrival of Turks as Bulgarian Allies.

The *Daily News* says that the Entente has offered a considerable prolongation of Greek territory along the Aegean Sea, together with other territories in Asia Minor.

There is a conviction growing in the Greek army that prolonged inactivity is impossible; especially among the non-commissioned ranks, whose hatred towards the Bulgarians is intense.

The Germans were particularly cannonading the districts of Tahure and Meuilly. The French guns responded with a blanketing fire, which it was observed to be very effective against the German batteries and trenches.

The *Daily Chronicle* says there is a conspiracy against the Cabinet, aiming at the expulsion of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour, and the inclusion of Sir E. Carson and Lord Milner with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill as the only Liberals therein.

The Russians captured positions south-eastward of Baranovitch and a most important railway junction between Brest Litovsk and Minsk, and took, during the course of the day, 85 officers and 3,552 men, one gun and ten machine guns.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, October 27.

Hongkong and South China Fisheries—annual general meeting.—noon

Friday, October 29.

Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting of members.

Saturday, October 30.

H. K. Jockey Club—Half Yearly Meeting.—noon.

Ministering Children's League Bazaar.—2 p.m.

Wednesday, November 3.

Meeting of Licensing Board.

Council Chamber—2.15 p.m.

Roberts' Rifle Club of Hongkong. Annual General Meeting.

Chamber of Commerce Room Post office Building.

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Russia.
Day after day we are learning to know Russia and the Russian people as many of us never knew them before. Till the great war broke out the real Russia was comparatively a sealed book to the British nation, and one of the most gratifying features of the calamity is the fuller understanding that is now drawing the Russian and British peoples together in bonds of brotherhood. In many of its minor phases the war is followed by the average British reader with but indifferent interest, but this is not so with the great part that is being played by our eastern ally. Her progress awakens as keen an echo of sympathy as that of the allied armies on the western front, her reverses are viewed with as grave misgiving and her many magnificent recoils hailed with delight as enthusiastic as though they were the heroic deeds of our own boys.

Daily Press.

"Medicinal Opium" for Canton.
The danger of a recrudescence of opium-smoking in Kwangtung is keenly apprehended, for it is manifest that the interests of the Opium Farm are in direct conflict with the declared policy of the Government. That policy aims at total suppression of the trade at the earliest possible moment: while the main object of the Farm is to sell the drug, and to continue selling it, as long as possible at the greatest possible profit. Hence, as we have said, there is a deeply-rooted suspicion that the heavy stocks of native opium held in Yunnan may find their way into the Canton godowns; and that opium smoking, in the near future will become much more general in Canton than in the case to-day. It would be scandalous indeed if an Opium Farm forced by high officials were allowed to defeat the declared policy of the Government, and, assuming the current reports to be true, it would be instructive to know in the first place whether a full statement of the facts has been forwarded to the Central Government, and if so whether this grand money-making scheme has its approval and sanction.

China Mail.

War's Tragic Distillation.
Therefore, even if Germany were to win this war—which she can not—she would be beaten in the end by the fact that her will was out of harmony with the growing world-will and the coming world-order. And, on the other hand, the British and French and Russian and Italian boys who are fighting and dying in the trenches are not mere nationals; they are soldiers of humanity, if humanity, as we of modern Europe understand it, is to have any chance at all. 'What would happen to the armies,' writes a woman correspondent, 'if a million women were to rush in between them?' Well, the armies would at least be reminded that half the world expects to live out its life on far other conditions than in the year of terrors that has passed and the year of terrors is to come.

Exhaustion will not in itself produce this change, for all the world will not be exhausted, nor the rivalries of young, ambitious nationalities in Eastern Europe end of the empires that patronise them. It is through its faith that the world can attain salvation; not through its knowledge, which is the knowledge of death and evil; or through its power, which will in a few months give place to the weakness of a little child.

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MIND CURES, Geoffrey Rhodes.	4.00	THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN EMPIRES, Nicholson.	.40
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, Wener.	6.00	T. P'S JOURNAL, GREAT DEEDS OF THE WAR.	3.50
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Hongkong, 18th July 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Scholastic Change in Bangkok.
The *Siam Weekly Mail* understands that Mr. Sutton, Headmaster of Pratun Kung Ka School, will fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. H. E. Spivey, late Headmaster of Suan Kularb School. Mr. J. H. Sedgwick of the Suan Kularb School will take up duties as Headmaster of Pratun Kung Ka School.

Consular Change.
We understand that Mr. N. S. Moulakine, Vice-Consul and Judge of the Russian Consulate-General, Shanghai, has been transferred to the Russian Consulate, Choofoo, on promotion. Mr. Moulakine, who was very popular during his residence in Shanghai, left with his family for Choofoo by the C.N.S. Fengtien, and had a very hearty send-off.—N. C. Daily News.

Mr. H. Hawker's Triumph.
Mr. Harry G. Hawker, the Australian, who made the gallant attempt to win the *Daily Mail* £5,000 waterplane contest round Great Britain in August, 1913, has now been granted the British height record for pilot alone. Mr. Hawker made his flight in a Sopwith with biplane at Hendon on June 6, and attained 18,393 ft. The previous best was the 14,920 ft., accomplished at Eastchurch on March 11, 1914, in a Blériot monoplane by Engineer-Lieut. E. F. Briggs, R.N., now a prisoner in Germany.

Reserves for North Borneo.
North Borneo is making provision to establish a force of Reserves who may be called upon to assist the constabulary in time of emergency. According to the draft of an enactment providing for the force, any reservist who without leave lawfully granted or such sickness of other reasonable excuse as may be allowed fails to appear at the time or place appointed for assembling on embodiment shall be deemed to be a deserter and shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to both.

Radium Shortage.
There is some prospect of a radium famine owing to the increased demand for it since the war. The principal source of supply is the Paradox Valley, Colorado. Radium until the outbreak of war was almost exclusively used for medical treatment, but the use of it to-day is largely devoted to the making of luminous paint for watches, clocks, compass dials, gun sights, and so on. Thousands of officers and men are using luminous stop watches, and the application of the paint to military instruments exceeds the demand for it for medical purposes.

The late Major Savage.
A great reputation as a surgeon in New Zealand belonged to Major T. C. Savage, whose death is announced. He was house surgeon at University College Hospital to Sir Victor Horsley, and in 1902 migrated to Auckland (N.Z.), where his merits were speedily recognized. He became senior surgeon to the Auckland General Hospital, from which he retired in 1913, the same year in which he was president of the New Zealand board of the British Medical Association. On the outbreak of war he volunteered for service, and was appointed chief operating surgeon of the second New Zealand Stationary Hospital.—*Exchange*.

The Highest Flight.
Mr. H. G. Hawker has been granted the British height record for pilot alone, his performance being more than 3,000 ft. above the previous best. The announcement was made yesterday by the Royal Aero Club, which had received the report of the National Physical Laboratory on the aerograph and chart used by Mr. Hawker in his flight on a Sopwith biplane at Hendon on June 6, which showed that the height attained was 18,393 ft. The previous best was the 14,920 ft., accomplished at Eastchurch on March 11, 1914, on a Blériot monoplane by Engineer-Lieutenant E. F. Briggs, R.N., now a prisoner in Germany.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

TEN VICTOR RECORDS

WHICH SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 17425— <i>On the Old Front Porch</i> | Jones-Murray |
| — <i>Ever Since You Told Me That you Loved Me</i> | Morton |
| 17400— <i>Where Did You Get That Girl-Trot</i> | Victor Band |
| — <i>That Old Girl of Mine—Medley Two-step</i> | do |
| 17536— <i>La Paloma (In English)</i> | Turner |
| — <i>O Sole Mio (My Sunshine)</i> | do |
| 17542— <i>Romance Waltz—Hesl allon</i> | Vessella's Band |
| — <i>Ecstasi Tango</i> | do |
| 17759— <i>The Four Flags March</i> | The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards |
| — <i>Wake Up England March</i> | do |
| 17775— <i>Highlanders! Fix Bayonets!</i> | Edward Hamilton |
| — <i>The Soldiers of the King</i> | Herbert Stuart |
| 35434— <i>Sicilian Vespers—Ballet Selection</i> | Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards |
| — <i>Sicilian Vespers Selection</i> | do |
| 64254— <i>A Farewell (Kingsley-Liddle)</i> | McCormack |
| 64158— <i>A May Morning (Denza)</i> | Williams |
| 64201— <i>Rigaudon (Monsigny) (Violin)</i> | Elman |

OVERSEA TRADE IN WAR CONDITIONS.

Cunard Chairman's Review.

At a general meeting of the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association, Mr. A. A. Booth, chairman of the Cunard Company, reviewed the position of overseas trade under war conditions.

He said that in the 12 months of war the imports of our principal articles of food weighed 280,000,000 lbs., as against 279,000,000 lbs. in the preceding 12 months of peace; while imports of raw materials required for our principal industries weighed 12,700,000 tons, as against 17,492,000 tons. The increases in prices could not be considered excessive. The most abundant supplies in the world outside would be useless to us if we could not bring them here, but our mercantile marine had been kept running at its full efficiency by the adoption of the State War Risk Insurance Scheme. Any failure to employ our mercantile marine, depleted as it was by the calls of Government work, in the most efficient manner would make a break in the pipe of communication from the effects which we might never recover.

Suggestions had been made that the State should take over the Mercantile Marine just as it had taken over the railways. No analogy could be more dangerous. In the case of the railways we had a purely internal transport business already working at rates controlled by the State; in the case of our shipping we had a service as flexible as the element upon which it plies whose efficiency depended on its power to adjust itself rapidly to every variation of market conditions.

The other idea of controlling indirectly the Mercantile Marine by special taxation of so-called war profits was only one degree less dangerous. Never had it been more vital from the national point of view that nothing should be done to check enterprise. Without enterprise the difficulties resulting from the withdrawal of one-fifth of our ships, and from the disorganization of our ports and the channels of distribution from these ports could not have been overcome. It was the enterprise of the traders and the shipowners that had saved the nation from famine prices.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Fanyan c/o Chop Hungfat, Singapore.
Chop Hockchung, Singapore.
Liankee, Solo.
Redmosown, New York.
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Kumonoong, Shanghai.
Melbourne Carlton Hotel, Shanghai.
Frathips Passenger Katorimaru c/o Morioka, Tokio.
Sengbo, Amoy.
F. Wakefield Hongkong Hotel, San Francisco.
R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1915.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer Mongolia. From London September 18.—To Shanghai: Miss M. Buchanan, Miss F. Sanders, Miss Tompkins, Mr. F. A. Samson, Capt. W. J. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stephenson, Mrs. Hughes and child, Miss E. M. Gunner. To Hongkong: Mr. E. J. Ainslie, Miss Jacob, Mr. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. W. Cartledge.

Per P. and O. steamer Malwa. From London October 2.—To Shanghai: Mr. S. H. Hutcheson, Miss Craig, Miss Perry, Dr. I. Aitken, Miss P. Hutchings, Dr. May Horner, Dr. G. McMin, Miss Munda, Mr. G. Morrison, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Bruce, Mr. T. Crawford, Mr. F. H. J. Aldridge, Mr. A. Ward. To Hongkong: Miss H. Jacob, Mrs. C. B. Buyers, Miss F. M. Cooper, Miss L. M. Jones.

Per P. and O. steamer Mooltan. From London Oct. 16.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Turnbull, Miss Coleman, Miss Dunk, Miss Sells, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hutton, Miss Shores, Miss B. L. Vicary. To Manila: Rev. J. Knight, Rev. P. Jackson, Rev. J. Wichman. To Hongkong: Dr. J. Duncan, Miss C. J. Nicholls.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru. From London September 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth, Mr. and Mrs. Young and 2 children, Mrs. Bowring. To Hongkong: Miss Hughes, Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Donnelly and 3 children, Miss M. Mayosek, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. M. L. Guy, Mrs. Bowring, Miss Bowman.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru. From London August 9.—To Shanghai: Miss Gittens, Mrs. Gausson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sharples, Mrs. J. Cromarty, Miss M. M. Macdonald, Rev. and Mrs. Sheppard and 3 children, Lady and Miss Fraser. To Hongkong: Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Mrs. David Wood, Mr. J. M. Williamson, Mrs. and Miss Fleming, Mr. F. E. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, Rev. Gamble, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Ridell, Mr. and Mrs. Price and 2 children, Miss Ewing, Miss Dykes, Miss Heyworth, Miss Fick, Miss Thacker, Mr. L. R. Medham, Mr. F. Hicks, Mrs. A. J. Malcolm and 3 children, Mrs. Muirhead and infant.

NOTICE

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Friday, the 29th October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m. Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Four-roomed and three-roomed flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.
Four-roomed flats in May Road possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Two-roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street, also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.
Offices in King's Buildings.
Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.
Houses at the Peak.
No. 21 Wongneibong Road.
No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.
Godowns at Wanchai.
Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Under-Signed, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 27th day of October, 1915 at noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th day of October, 1915, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Under-Signed, 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong at 12.15 o'clock on Wednesday the 27th day of October, 1915 for the purpose of considering, and (if thought fit), passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(1) That the affairs of the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be appointed Liquidators.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Monday, 15th November 1915 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a special Resolution accordingly.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
Over 20 years ago the late Lord Second Viscountess of the British Empire was cured of her Asthma by HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters today.
Sole in the U.K. by J. L. Chemist and Store, throughout the Country. Beware of imitations.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices and rooms in the Old Supreme Court Building. Apply to NORONHA & Co., 5 Duddell Street.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lyseum Villas," Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SEH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—No. 1 Morrison Hill. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Victoria Lodge, No. 15 Peak Rd. Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Situation desired for good wash amah available November 5th. Mrs. RAWORTH, 77 Peak.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model. Apply to Motor Cycle, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Fixtures for 1915.

OPENING CRUISE:—Saturday November 6th.
PROGRAMME.

- (1) 1.45 p.m. Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
- (2) 2.00 p.m. Cruiser Race.
- (3) 3.30 p.m. Rowing:—Race for Ladies' Pair Oars.
- (4) 4.00 p.m. Ladies' Sailing Race:—All Classes R. H. K. Y. C. Racing Boats.

The Starting Line for Events 1 and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club, and for Events 3 and 4, off the Club House, (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point. The Finishing Line for All Events is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

November 13th.—First Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 27th.—Second Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 4th.—Third Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 11th.—Fourth Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 21st.—First Race Cruisers.

December 12th.—Second Race Cruisers.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE

The Half-Yearly Meeting of Members will be held on Saturday, the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915.

SINGON & CO.
Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Fig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street) west of Central Market Telephone No. 515

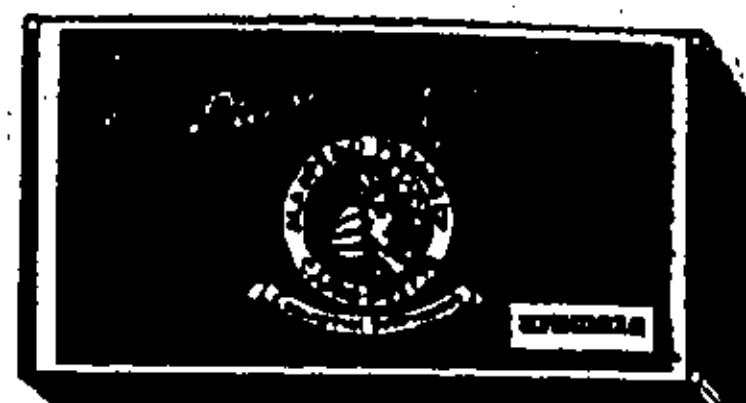
NOTICES.



Maspero freres

"SPECIALS"

The greatest care has been taken in the blending and making by hand of this Blend to ensure perfect satisfaction to the smoker of the most delicate taste.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Finest Ceylon Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.
Orange Pekoe ...
Choice China Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.
"Cumshaw" Mixture ...
English Breakfast Tea in 1 lb. Tins ... 95 cts.
A Blend of Indian and China Teas ...
Pure Ground Coffee in 1 lb. Tins ... 90 cts.
Finest Mocha and Java Beans.

WE WISH TO DRAW OUR CUSTOMERS' ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE ABOVE TEAS AND COFFEE ARE ONLY PROCURABLE FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT.
Established 1900.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS.

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen. (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TIM TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7.00 AM. to 8.00 AM.	Every 15 mins.	7.45 AM. to 8.30 AM.	Every 15 mins.
8.00 AM. to 9.00 AM.	" "	8.45 AM. to 9.30 AM.	" "
9.00 AM. to 10.00 AM.	" "	9.45 AM. to 10.30 AM.	" "
10.00 AM. to 11.00 AM.	" "	10.45 AM. to 11.30 AM.	" "
11.00 AM. to 12.00 PM.	" "	11.45 AM. to 12.30 PM.	" "
12.00 PM. to 1.00 PM.	" "	12.45 PM. to 1.30 PM.	" "
1.00 PM. to 2.00 PM.	" "	1.45 PM. to 2.30 PM.	" "
2.00 PM. to 3.00 PM.	" "	2.45 PM. to 3.30 PM.	" "
3.00 PM. to 4.00 PM.	" "	3.45 PM. to 4.30 PM.	" "
4.00 PM. to 5.00 PM.	" "	4.45 PM. to 5.30 PM.	" "
5.00 PM. to 6.00 PM.	" "	5.45 PM. to 6.30 PM.	" "
6.00 PM. to 7.00 PM.	" "	6.45 PM. to 7.30 PM.	" "
7.00 PM. to 8.00 PM.	" "	7.45 PM. to 8.30 PM.	" "
8.00 PM. to 9.00 PM.	" "	8.45 PM. to 9.30 PM.	" "
9.00 PM. to 10.00 PM.	" "	9.45 PM. to 10.30 PM.	" "
10.00 PM. to 11.00 PM.	" "	10.45 PM. to 11.30 PM.	" "
11.00 PM. to 12.00 AM.	" "	11.45 PM. to 12.30 AM.	" "

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, 10, Des Voeux Road, Central.
"Season and punch tickets" available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made. In Bank Notes or by Cheques. Compulsory order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BOURBON WHISKY.

We are in a position to offer our customers a limited quantity of very fine old Bourbon Whisky cask aged which has been in our bonded warehouse in Hongkong for the past four years and which we guarantee ten years old. Samples will be sent to intending purchasers free.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

POLITICS AT HOME.

According to one of yesterday afternoon's wires a suggestion is about to be made in the Lords that His Majesty should call a full meeting of the Privy Council for the discussion of the entire war situation. This, coming as a supplement to the political murmurings in both Houses during the past week, must be taken as anything but lacking in significance. In plain language, men both in and out of Parliament are not satisfied with the Coalition's method of handling the affairs connected with the war. That this dissatisfaction should exist is a matter which every patriotic person will sincerely deplore, for the Empire cannot afford to have even the smallest fraction of its interest and energy turned aside from the one great issue. Happily there is a big majority at Home that realises this fact, and that will do everything that legitimately may be done to prevent the further growth of the dissatisfaction and to steer the country clear—if that can honestly and advantageously be brought about—of an open political rupture.

The people at Home do not want a general election just now—if it can be demonstrated to them that the present Government is doing not only its own utmost but as much as any potential Government could do to end the war as it should be ended, at the earliest possible moment. But may it not be all too easy to prove quite otherwise? One realises, of course, that the members of the Cabinet are, as it were, in the pillory for every Tom and Dick to throw at, and that only a very small percentage of the public is prepared to take into full account the difficulties under which these members have been working. With this in view it is fairer to judge the Government by its own testimony and by what the men in the Lords and Commons have to say about it than to accept unexamined the statements of the Home papers and wires. Remarks made in Parliament within the past few days say, as plainly as words can show, that there are many men who consider that the Coalition Government is but a slight improvement on its predecessor. If that point can be established beyond doubt and if, simultaneously, it can be proved that a general election would prune away all undesirable elements, leaving nothing but what the best interests of the Empire demand, then surely it is the public's duty to ask for that election.

Those of our readers who have studied the movements of past Governments will probably feel that they can still detect in the Coalition the cloven hoof of Radicalism, in its more vicious interpretation, in (a) the amateurish atmosphere of many of its deliberations and performances and (b) the tendency to suppress, disguise or argue away that which ought to be faced. Every student of political history, be his views what they may, has to own that the Liberals are not the people to handle a war satisfactorily. How can they be? All their traditions are opposed to war and even as recently as eighteen months ago they were telling us that Britain was well prepared and that Germany "meant nothing," and were even hinting that our battleships ought to have been "sold for three hundred pence and have been given to the poor." It would be ungenerous indeed to deny that survivors of the old Cabinet have shown themselves anxious to atone for every past mistake; but can enthusiasm be made to do duty for experience and government instinct? Can it out-balance the ingrained love of experiment that exists in the Liberal mind? The final court of appeal in all this is necessarily the country itself; and its verdict, should the Government appeal to it, will, without doubt, go against either a Radical or a Coalition Cabinet. Nevertheless, if such an appeal to the Electors can be averted for the present most of us will be the better pleased.

The Red Cross Fund.

It is a healthy sign that, despite the number of times the people of this part of the Far East have been asked to contribute to one fund or another in connection with the war, they can still find energy and money to meet at least some of the requirements of the Red Cross Fund. At the moment, everybody round about is busy in this matter. Yesterday we stated that the amount raised locally has now risen to over ten thousand dollars, and more is yet to come. For the postponed concert takes place next Wednesday, the people of Shamsu gathered in a magnificent hall last Thursday by means of a day's bazaar, open-air fete and cinematograph show, and the good folk of Macao are also giving a bazaar next Saturday in the hope of being able to raise a sum that will add materially to Hongkong's contribution. For great the need is for everyone to put his hand in his pocket over such a matter, is evident enough if we remember that the Government at Home must perform think, first and foremost, about money for the actual fighting expenses of Britain and some of her allies, and is therefore bound (or would be bound if the public of the Empire were less generous) regretfully to consider comforts for the wounded a secondary consideration. There is still great need of more money for the Red Cross; and we feel sure that those especially who have known pain and sickness from personal experience will not be slow to make yet another effort on behalf of the men who are suffering for the Empire.

Perjury.

"There is quite a considerable amount of perjury in this court at one time or another," remarked one of our judges yesterday. So there is in other British courts and we have never quite understood why so few instances of punishment for this offence are to be found. A witness calls on the Almighty to witness that he is telling the truth, he promptly lies all round the board, the court knows that he is lying, and yet he is scarcely ever proceeded against. "David said in his haste all men are liars," remarked the late Commissioner Kerr, on one occasion. "If he had sat in this court as long as I have done, he would have said it in his leisure." If the gravity of the offence of perjury were sufficiently impressed on the public, quite half the difficulty of a magistrate's, judge's, counsel's and jury's task would be abolished. When it became known that the man who dared to stand in the box and lie or equivocate would inevitably go to a lengthy term of hard labour, there would quickly be an end of at least the most flagrant of the perjury cases.

The Press and the Cavell Case.

The "playing to the gallery" of the Home press in regard to the tragic shooting of Miss Cavell—as recorded in this morning's wires—will, we feel sure, be regretted by all sober-minded Britishers. "Let Cavell be the battle-roy, let Cavell battalions be raised pledged to avenge her," shrieks the *Daily Graphic* while even the grave *Morning Post* permits itself the mild indulgence of calling the dead lady "a modern Antigone." Even if we ignore all that, and even if we forbear to comment on the scriptural history of the *Daily Express*, how can we fail to feel disgust at the *Times*' allusion to Napoleon and the Duc d'Angoulême? The execution of the duke is one of the historical difficulties that have never—and will never—be cleared up; therefore, in any case, it was absurd to drag what every reader of history knows to be a debatable matter into the question. And how much worse does the case become, in view of the fact that Napoleon—whatsoever the British attitude towards his memory may be—is as much a national hero of our Allies the French as e.g. Nelson is with us. Considering this, one feels that the *Times* would have done better to hold its peace.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL GOVERNMENT, INDEED EVERY HUMAN BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT, EVERY VIRTUE AND EVERY PRUDENT ACT, IS FOUND ON COMPROMISE AND BARTER.—Burke.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; drizzling rain.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; drizzling rain.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to-day per a.s. Awa Maru.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Luchow to-day at 5 p.m.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/9 13/16.

Monday's Anniversary
Next Monday is the 500th anniversary of the battle of Agincourt, and the 61st of Balaklava.

Accident on River Boat.
A Chinese named Leung, aged 22, employed as a cook on board the a.s. Charles Hardouin has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries through scalding.

Ordinances Approved.
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—An Ordinance to amend the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915.

Export of Rice from Hongkong.
It is notified in the *Gazette* that information has been received from H. B. M. Consul at Saigon to the effect that the export of rice from that Colony to the Netherlands-Indies is prohibited.

Street Naming.
It is notified in the *Gazette* that the street adjoining the western boundary of Tai Hang Inland Lot No. 164 and extending from Shaukiwan Road to Second Lane will be known as "Jones Street."

The Bishop of Victoria.
The Bishop of Victoria will tomorrow (Sunday) preach at the Harvest Thanksgiving service at St. Peter's Church West Point at 11 a.m., and at the Peak Church at the 6.30 p.m. service. This will be the last of the Sunday evening services at the Peak Church for this year.

Holiday's Ordinance.
It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has, under the provisions of section 7 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, (Ordinance No. 5 of 1912), appointed Wednesday, November 10, 1915, to be observed as a general holiday in substitution for Monday, November 8, 1915.

Excursion to Macao.
The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s New Steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. tomorrow. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby	advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—
October 1	... Tons 200
" 2	... " 198
" 3	... " 201
" 4	... " 209
" 5	... " 194
" 6	... " 200
" 7	... " 182
" 8	... " 202
" 9	... " 199
" 10	... " 184
" 11	... " 189
" 12	... " 191
" 13	... " 188
" 14	... " 200
" 15	... " 161
" 16	... " 168
" 17	... " 159
" 18	... " 161
" 19	... " 161
" 20	... " 163
" 21	... " 178
" 22	... " 176
Total to 22nd inst.	4074
Daily average	185.19

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

RECRUITING.

Greece, Great Britain and Italy.

If one wanted proof—and one does not—of the argument that the censorship at Home is growing laxer and more sane, it exists to abundance in the recent statements that have been allowed to come through as to the position of Greece. It is right that the public should be taken into the Government's confidence over this matter. That the public will be pleased at the idea of the Government's trying the clemency business we can hardly believe. It is not for Britain to be offering to Greece in order to persuade her to do her duty. This, too, is the Italian opinion, for, at the moment of writing, another cable comes to hand which says that Italy "considers that Greece should be constrained, not cajoled." Bravo Italy! Fortunately it looks as though circumstances would take the Cyprus matter out of the hands of the British Cabinet, for the same wire adds that "Greek feeling is rapidly changing, and sensational developments are possible at any moment."

What is the World thinking of Germany.

Prolonged activity among the Greek troops is, according to the wire quoted above, impossible—especially among the non-commissioned officers and in the ranks, where hatred for the Bulgarians is intense. A similar hatred for the Turks is expressed itself among some of the Bulgarians, who have revolted, have been fired on by gendarmes and have assassinated a prefect. At Salonica the arrival of Franco-British wounded "has impressed the Greeks"; in fact, wherever we turn now, we find growing indignation against either Germany or her allies. One of the most significant expressions of abhorrence of Germany's methods is that quoted in last night's wires from the *Nieuws van den Dag*—because this very paper began by being an anti-British as the rest of the Dutch press. While one is bound to deplore the hysterical note evident in the Home papers on the subject of Miss Cavell's death, one is equally bound to feel that such an event may go some distance towards opening the eyes of the neutral world to the kind of thing that the civilised nations are seeking to combat and crush.

Recruiting.

Undeniably, too, this disgusting crime committed by the Germans in Belgium will have some slight effect on the recruiting at Home; but will it do all that is necessary? When we come to look at facts squarely and to push sentiment on one side, we are bound to ask ourselves: Why should the killing of one English nurse influence men who remained indifferent to the torturing of British military prisoners in Germany, to the gasing of the Allied troops in the trenches, the submerging of passenger boats and the outraging of untold hundreds or thousands of Belgian women? We have no right to feel that the effect on the shirker mind will be any greater than that of all these other horrors. At the moment when Germany was indulging in some of her vilest performances, men at Home were going on strike! Of course there is no harm in the newspapers and the orators "working" the Cavell incident, but we are not greatly assuaged. Why is this much talked of National Register not being put to more use? The Government at least knows now who the able-bodied men are who are trying to sneak behind the women's skirts and who—as Mr. Maxse puts it—"are either visiting the cinema-graph or else talking of going on strike." Why cannot pressure be brought to bear on these? Why cannot they be publicly shamed into offering themselves for service? The publication of their names and addresses in the newspapers of the districts in which they live, and the posting of them on every hoarding in their neighbourhood, might be a good start.

1890

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 23, 1890.)

The Dollar.
October 23.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/5 1/2."
Overcrowded Hongkong.
October 17.—"The long-delayed report of the Commission appointed in November 1888, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Board, to examine into the extent of the overcrowding of the Colony, is an instructive document. It has long been the subject of adverse criticism that the local Government should have allowed quite five sixths of the Colony to be overrun with the native element, who now, indeed, have invaded the very centre of the town, and bid fair to elbow even the European tradesman and business hongs from their circumscribed stronghold in Queen's Road Central. But when we see pious English property owners so indifferent to the public good as to pull down foreign houses on their land in the more central localities in order to build huge barracks in which Chinese of every class may live—when we see these buildings, once the sanction of the authorities to their design has been approved, handed over to be repartitioned and sub-divided until they are thronged with a multitude of tenants living under the most insanitary conditions, simply because the indifferent owner gains greater profits, then we hail with pleasure even such mild confirmation of the scandal as the report of Mr. Mitchell-Innes and Mr. Ede affords."
Are things in Hongkong very much better in this year of grace 1915?

Cricket.

October 17.—"The Hongkong Cricket Club will play the Racquet Court to-morrow, commencing at 11 a.m., sharp. Tiffin on the ground. The following are the elevens:—
Hongkong Cricket Club:—T.S. Smith, (Capt.), J. Barton, G. G. Boyle, R.A., S. Coxon, Capt. Dunn, A.S.C., W. Fisher, E. W. Maitland, C. Platt, H. G. Stow, G. A. Woodcock, E. O. Young, R. E. Racquet Court:—A. J. Leach, (Capt.), E. M. Blair, R.E., A. J. Campbell, (1st), G. S. Coxon, Capt. Davidson, (1st), L. Hallward, Capt. Irvine, (1st), H. B. Kirk, (1st), R. K. Leigh, F. Maitland, and Dr. Robbins, A.M.S."

The Nugget Trick.

October 18.—"For the East End pea and thimble dodge Chinese sharpers substitute the 'gold' nugget trick, preying upon the fair sex pretty extensively, here, from time to time. Needless to say the nugget is composed of gilded brass. A couple of confidence men were run in this morning by a district watchman in the neighbourhood of Wanchoi where they were caught in the act of parting with two cents' worth of brass for the trifling sum of six Mexicanas. Mr. Wise gaoled them for six months."

A Skating Rink for the Colony.
October 18.—"If preliminaries can be satisfactorily arranged, we understand that a roller skating rink will be one of the features of Hongkong during the coming winter. This healthful and exhilarating amusement would most certainly receive general patronage, and as the promoter is a gentleman who has had experience in the business, and further can make the place especially attractive, we doubt not that the Hongkong Skating Rink will prove one of the most popular places of resort in the colony. Full particulars will shortly be announced."

The G.P.O. Again.

October 18.—"Sir,—I enclose herewith (for your inspection) a cover of a letter which I posted here on the 4th August, and you will see by postmarks on same that it was delivered in Shanghai on the 11th October! Letters going astray, and heavy defalcations, are bad enough, but when our Postmaster General takes to sending letters by Price's Dredger it is time the public began to growl." ONS WHOSUFFERS.
[Our Post Office, was, it seems noted for the slowness of its movements even twenty-five years ago.]

EXCISE WOMEN.

New Sphere of Female Work Opened Up.

With that progressive instinct which for so many years has invariably distinguished the administration of the Customs and Excise authorities at Thames-street, writes the *Civil Service correspondent of the Telegraph*, the very interesting step has been decided on of replacing by women those Customs and Excise officials who are engaged in the very difficult and responsible work connected with separation and dependent allowances. Owing to the novelty of the proposal it was, perhaps, wise that the change should first be confined to London, but if women should prove qualified for such duty, which requires considerable tact and discretion, there can be no doubt that the experiment will be extended to include the whole kingdom.

It is intended that the scheme shall be worked, so far as the selection of suitable candidates is concerned, in conjunction with certain well-known centres of organised social work. From these centres the Civil Service Commissioners will be able to secure a sufficient number of qualified women; and previous experience of social work, especially in London, may be considered as a *sine qua non*.

The age limits considered suitable are 30 to 40, and the those whose recommendations have been approved by the Commissioners will be paid £2 a week for the first eight weeks, and if their services are satisfactory £2 10s. a week afterwards. The engagement is on a temporary basis, which may be terminated by a week's notice on either side.—*The Globe*.

Raids.

October 20.—"Telegraphic information has been received of the discovery of another gold-bearing reef on the Raub Co. property."

An Adventure of Sir Henry May's.
October 21.—"On Saturday night last Mr. F. H. May, private secretary to His Excellency the Secretary Administering the Government, left this colony in the Government launch Victoria for a trip up the Canton river. . . . But it appears that the sensible forbearance of the Chinese authorities has been substituted by the intolerance of that insatiable institution known as the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs—which is under European direction and control. . . . Mr. May's attention was attracted by continuous whistling astern, and doubtless thinking it was some excursion launch passing the usual salute, he responded by giving three blasts of the Victoria's whistle. The next act was a gun fired at the representative of Britain's Majesty by the pursuing Chinese cruiser—a steam launch that had followed the Victoria from Cap-sai-mun to Deep Bay. As a matter of course the launch was at once "slowed down," when a steam cutter quickly came alongside, and an officer rushed aboard and, in peremptory tones, demanded to know Mr. May's name and business. The Acting Governor's private secretary didn't throw the renegade overboard—as we should have done without hesitation—but politely informed him that he was on board one of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels, and was addressing an officer of the Hongkong Government. . . . Presently a gig came alongside the Hongkong launch from the Chinese cruiser, and a man named Blake had the unparalleled impudence to board a British Government vessel, and to assert that he was captain of a Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs cruiser, and had a perfect right to board and search any vessels in Chinese waters. . . . This man Blake tried to bully Mr. May using threatening and offensive language—wonder that the "jynial Paddy" didn't give him a remonstrance of Donnybrook and lay him quietly to sleep—until he was pulled up with a round turn and told that he would be put in irons if he didn't get out at once. At this, the valiant Blake "got."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FIRES ON SWEDISH SUBMARINE.

October 21, 11.55 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that a German submarine fired on a Swedish submarine off Ystad, having mistaken it for a British submarine. A mate was seriously and a sailor slightly wounded. A Swedish squadron has gone to Ystad.

TRAWLER NOT SUBMARINE.

October 22, 2.50 a.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that it was an armed German trawler which attacked the Swedish submarine which was accompanying a repair-ship.

ITALIANS' FURTHER SUCCESS.

October 22, 2.50 a.m.
 A Rome communique states: The Italians pursued their successes in the Tyrol and Trentino. They stormed the fortified positions on Mounts Melino and Seole in the Giudicaria and Sugana Valleys respectively, destroyed wire entanglements and exploded minefields at Cordevole and Falzarego, preparatory to further attacks.

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL

REPORT FROM THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

October 21, 2.25 p.m.
 The Press Bureau publishes a communication from the American Ambassador enclosing a report from the American Legation in Brussels on the execution of Miss Cavell showing that the German authorities had failed to carry out their promise to report all the developments of the case to the Legation but did its utmost to conceal the fact of the passing of the sentence, and its immediate execution, from the Legation, which, on unofficially learning the facts, did its utmost to obtain a postponement. The Minister, though ill, wrote personally imploring mercy for a woman who had devoted her life to alleviating suffering, and who had nursed German soldiers at the beginning of the war. The Spanish Minister forcibly orally supported the plea for clemency. The Legation reports that Miss Cavell was sentenced at five o'clock in the evening of the 11th and was executed at two o'clock on the morning of the 12th. An English clergyman, who administered Holy Communion in Miss Cavell's cell at ten in the evening, found her admirably calm and strong. She told him that she knew perfectly well what she had done in confessing her acts thus providing the court-martial practically with all its evidence, and said she would be happy if she died for her country. It transpires that there was no question of espionage, merely that she assisted British and Belgian soldiers to escape. She informed the court that she had helped them because she believed they would otherwise be shot.

Sir Edward Grey, in acknowledging the American despatches, says he is confident that the news of the execution of so noble an Englishwoman will be received with horror and disgust by the civilised world. The attitude of the German authorities is, if possible, rendered worse by the discreditable and successful efforts of the German civil officials to conceal the facts, thus proving that the German authorities concerned, were well aware that the execution and sentence were not warranted by any consideration.

MISS CAVELL REFUSED TO HAVE HER EYES BANDAGED.

October 22, 6.10 a.m.
 A report from Amsterdam is that a Belgian nurse, a friend of Miss Cavell, says that when the latter was asked if she wished to add anything in defence, or sign a request for the Kaiser's pardon, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out. She refused to have her eyes bandaged before the shooting party. She pinned on her bodice a small Union Jack.

INTENSE INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

October 22, 6.15 a.m.
 Not even the sinking of the Lusitania has shocked the British nation as the official details of Miss Cavell's execution, which fill a page of the papers. It was the theme of recruiting speakers in Trafalgar Square, where beneath the lavishly decorated Nelson Column an officer asked the hundreds of thousands, who came to do homage to England's hero, "Who will avenge the murder of this splendid English woman?" The Bishop of London, during a Trafalgar Day sermon at St. Martin's in the Fields, said:—"The iniquities of the Germans in Belgium and the Lusitania crime, will ring throughout history, but the cold-blooded murder of an English girl, for harbouring refugees, will run them hard in the world's opinion. There is now no need for compulsion. Three million Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen will know the reason why she was murdered."

A STORM OF WRATH.

October 22, 6.25 a.m.
 The following extracts faintly indicate the storm of wrath voiced by the Press at what one paper calls "War's most damnable crime."

The Daily Telegraph:—"Our enemy has incurred the disgust and loathing of all honourable and merciful men in Europe and America and must pay a bitter reckoning to the uttermost farthing."

The Times:—"The Germans have killed an English nurse; as Napoleon killed the Duc d'Enghien. They could have done no greater service to the British cause."

The Morning Post:—"No case has hitherto so showed up the ghastly descent of German character into primitive brutality. Miss Cavell is a modern Antigone."

The Daily Express:—"The modern Herod has seen the writing on the wall."

The Daily Mail:—"The horror of the wicked and purposeless deed has stunned the world, which will cry to heaven for vengeance."

The Daily News:—"It is a blow to hateful tyranny more tremendous than military defeat."

The Daily Chronicle:—"One of the most eloquent proofs yet given to the world of the meaning of German blood lust and duplicity."

The Daily Graphic:—"Let 'Cavell' be the battle cry, let Cavell battalions be raised, pledged to avenge her."

The Amsterdam Nieuws Van Den Dag hopes that humanity everywhere will protest against the Cavell crime.

MESSRS SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. Setna and Company in their Fortnightly Report. (From October 6 to October 21, 1915.)

State:—
 Opium:—Nothing to report.
 Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 200 packages at \$1 to 33 (per picul). Unsold stock is estimated at about 2200 packages. Closing quotations, at 30 to 33 (per picul).

Indian Yarn:—"Ruled steady" and prices are well maintained. Sales reported during the past fortnight are 50 bales China No. 6s at \$93 per bale, 25 bales David No. 6s at \$93 per bale, 50 bales Moon No. 6s at \$93 per bale, 200 bales Assur No. 10s at \$108 per bale, 100 bales Currimbhoy No. 10s at \$108 per bale, 500 bales David No. 10s at \$113 per bale, 100 bales Gold Mohour No. 10s at \$111 per bale, 150 bales Phoenix No. 10s at \$114 per bale, 150 bales Sun No. 10s at \$112 per bale, 75 bales, Empress Old No. 10s at \$108 per bale, 75 bales Empress New No. 10s at \$108 per bale, 100 Sandries No. 10s at \$109 per bale, 200 Dawn No. 12s at \$114 per bale, 50 bales Currimbhoy No. 10s at \$124 per bale, 100 bales Naranjee No. 16s at \$128 per bale, 200 bales China No. 20s at \$140 per bale, 100 bales Fazulbhoy No. 20s at \$142 per bale. In all about 2225 Bales comprising of about 125 bales of No. 6s, 1450 bales of No. 10s, 200 bales of No. 12s, 150 bales of No. 16s and 300 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 29,000 bales. Sold but uncoloured stock is computed at about 2,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 450 bales at \$120 to 138 per bale.

Sundry Articles.—Market ruled steady. In Imports sales are reported in Kismia at \$28 (per picul), Angkor at \$20 (per picul), Apricots at \$30 to 32 (per picul), Ivory at \$450 to 800 (per picul), Rhinoceros Horns at \$850 to 900 (per picul), Patchouli at \$140 (per picul), Borax at \$25 (per picul), Myrrambolams at \$33 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$14 to 18 (per picul), and Bezor Stone at \$200 (per catty). In Exports purchases are reported in Cassia at \$11 to 11½ (per picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$40 (per picul), Zeleary at \$19 (per picul), Beans at \$5 to 5½ (per picul), and Preserves at \$4 to 6 (per case). Reported closing quotations are as under:—

IMPORTS

(Price per Picul of 133½ lbs)
 Almonds... \$ 20 to 25
 Aloes... 20 to 28
 Angkor (Brapes)... 15 to 20
 Apricots (Jardaloo)... 20 to 32
 Asafetida... 19 to 25
 Aventure Stone (per Catty)... 2½ to 5
 Bamboo Camphor... 14 to 22
 B'Dallium (Goozal)... 10 to 14
 Bezor Stone (per Catty)... 160 to 210
 Benzoin... 15 to 25
 Bhesbole... 6 to 12
 Borax... 26
 Boracal... 500
 Cloves... 36 to 50
 Cloves Sticks... 5 to 6
 Cloves extracted... 11 to 12
 Ivory Bamboo... \$ 300 to 420
 Ivory Chatta... 750 to 880
 Ivory Ghalla... 351 to 420
 Ivory Khaddwar... 300 to 480
 Kismies... 20 to 28
 Mavej... 12 to 17
 Musk (per Catty)... 150 to 250
 Myrrambolams... 3½ to 4
 Myrrh... 8 to 11
 Onions Bombay (per Basket)... 1:40
 Prawn Dust... 3½ to 4½
 P u t h u o k (Opplate)... 125 to 150
 Quicksilver... 440
 Rice... 5 to 7½
 Rose Oil... 60 to 85
 Rose Maloes (Salarna)... 5 to 45
 Safflower... 15 to 19
 Cornelian Stones (100 pieces)... 4 to 10
 Cornelian Stones (3 to 11)
 Catoh... 10 to 22
 Feathers King fisher (per 100)... no stock
 Feathers, P o a c o c k's (per 10,000)... 30 to 48
 Fennel Seeds... 8 to 12
 Fish Maws etc... 30 to 300
 Flour, American (bag of 49 lbs)... 3½ to 4½
 Gall nuts (Maya)... 45 to 50
 Groundnuts... 4½ to 5½
 Gum Olibanum... 10 to 18

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.

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ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Halibore (Kadoo or Kuki)... 17 to 23
 Horns, Genda (per Catty)... 160 to 230
 Horns, Rhinoceros... 850 to 900
 Ivory Large pieces... 750 to 850
 Ivory Akaha... 450 to 600
 Saffron (per Catty)... 5 to 9
 Sago... 5 to 9
 Saltetre... 21 to 26
 Sandal wood... 15 to 50
 Oil... 200 to 280
 Senna Leaves... 11 to 13
 Shark flesh... 3 to 4
 Siger (Hoibow)... 7 to 8½
 " (Hoilo)... 7 to 8½
 " (Java)... 8 to 14
 " (Manila)... 8½ to 7½
 " (Mauritius)... 8½ to 9
 Sugar Candy (Singapore)... 17
 Sulphur... 16 to 22

EXPORTS

(Price per Picul of 133-1/3 lbs.)
 Bamboo Blinds (per 100 Sq. Ft.)... \$ 2½ to 3½
 Beans (Green)... 5 to 5½
 " (White)... 5½ to 5½
 " (Soy)... 5½ to 5½
 Bean Oil... 18 to 28
 Betelnuts... 12 to 22
 Brass Buttons (per 100,000)... 60 to 80
 Brielle Black... no stock
 " White... 105
 Camphor... 78 to 84
 " Oil... 48 to 53
 Cautharides... no stock
 Cardamum seeds... 38 to 43
 Cassia Buds... no stock
 " Ligna... 11½ to 11½
 " (Broken)... 8½ to 9½
 " (Oil)... 175 to 250
 " (Saigon)... 51 to 55
 Catgut Strings (per Catty)... 14 to 16
 China Cubes... no stock
 China Roots (Cleaned)... 11 to 13
 China Roots (Uncleaned)... 8 to 10
 Cambs (per 100)... 25 to 50
 Drums (108 Sets)... 45 to 75
 False Pearls... 24 to 85
 Feather Duck's... 16 to 32
 Fire Crackers (per case)... 8½ to 25
 Fishing Line Twisted (per catty)... 10 to 27
 Fishing Line Loose (per catty)... 12 to 37
 Galangal... 7½ to 8½
 Gallnuts... 60 to 65
 Garlic... 8 to 10
 Ginger Dry... 11½ to 12½
 Ginger Wet... 7½ to 9½
 Glass Beads... 26 to 50
 Glue... 38 to 42
 Groundnuts (with Shells)... \$ 24 to 7½
 Groundnuts (Without Shells)... 7½ to 8½
 Groundnuts Oil... 25 to 33
 Human Hair... 18 to 460
 Isinglass... 110 to 125
 Matting (per 100)... 16 to 72
 Matting (per 100)... 0.12½
 Munsal... 13 to 14
 Nux Vomica... 20 to 26
 Partidge Canes (per 1000)... 80 to 220
 Paper (Mohoramia)... 50 to 130
 Peppermint Crystals... 1800
 Peppermint Oil... 130 to 210
 Pepper (Black)... no stock
 Pepper (White)... no stock
 Preserves (Box of 6 Jars)... 4½ to 7½
 Preserves (In Casks) (per picul)... 19 to 27
 Preserves Dry (in Tins per lb.)... 0.30
 Rattan Core... 32 to 50
 Rice... 6½ to 8
 Rhubarb... 56 to 75
 Scales (30 pieces)... 50 to 65
 Soy (China) (Cask of 5 Pic)... 20 to 24

TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH AFRICA ELECTIONS.

GENERAL BOTHA ASSURED A SAFE MAJORITY.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
 London, Received October 23.

Twenty-seven results of the South African elections are still unknown, but General Botha with the Unionists is assured of a safe majority.

The returns to date are as follows:—

Bothaites 37, Unionists 38
 Hertzogites 21, Labour 4, and
 Independents 5 (of which four are Bothaites).

The majority of the outstanding 27 constituencies it is expected, will favour General Botha.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Flower Pots" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Saturday October 30 1915, for supplying Flower Pots for the year 1916. For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Labour and Stores, B. and F. Department", will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Saturday, November 6, 1915, for the supply of Labour and Stores required by the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year 1916. For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Theft at Yaumati.
 A Chinese shopkeeper of 120 R.clamation Street Yaumati has reported to the Police the theft from his bedroom of a box containing twelve pieces of clothing valued at \$30.50 and forty-five dollars in money.

Star Aniseed... 34 to 36
 Star Aniseed Oil... 280 to 370
 Stickles... 30 to 40
 Sugar Refined... 13 to 16
 Sugar Candy... 17
 Tea... 25 to 100
 Tea Oil... 20 to 27
 Tin Leaves (foils)... 180
 Turmeric... 7½ to 14
 Vermillion... 205 to 210
 Vitriol Blue... 23 to 30
 Wax... 35 to 45
 Wood Oil... 17 to 20
 Zedoary (Kapoer Katchery)... 18 to 20

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WANTED.—Experienced English Lady Teacher gives private lessons in English, French, Japanese, Piano and Singing. Apply to "D" of Hongkong Telegraph.



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CHANDSIA	13th Nov.	16th Nov.

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The S.S. "Mitra," tons 4,644, Capt. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on the 25th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAI SHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmat, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or other ports by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

(HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.)

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 21,000 (THURS., 4th Nov. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Jozawa	T. 12,500 (TUES., 2nd Nov. at noon. T. 12,500 (THURS., 11th Nov. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500 (TUES., 16th Nov. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto	(SATURDAY, 13th Oct. T. 10,000
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Terada	(THURSDAY, 28th Oct. T. 8,000
SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	(TUESDAY, 2nd Nov. T. 8,000
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	(TUESDAY, 26th Oct. T. 12,500
NAGASAKI, Kobe, & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	(SATUR., 13th Nov. at 10 a.m. T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	(TUES., 2nd Nov. at 10 a.m. T. 16,000

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.—
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0
" " " " Montreal \$60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.
" " " " 1st Return \$37.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
" 1st Return \$72. " 1st Return \$73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " 90. " 2nd " 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Luchow	24th Oct. at 4 light
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	26th Oct. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WWEI, O'FOO & T'HSIN	Kuelchow	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
NEWCHOWANG	Chengtu	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	2nd Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly:

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

JUTTENFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 23rd October, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjilmanoeck	BATAVIA	20th Oct.	S'HAJ	27th Oct.
Tjikini	MAKASSAR	21st Oct.	JAPAN	28th Oct.
Tjikembang	S'HAJ	28th Oct.	JAVA	31st Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Dalren Maru	8,000	15 knots	Monday, 1st November.
Persia Maru	9,000	17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" 30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	" 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 28th Dec., at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$260.
" " " San Francisco \$45. " " \$63.

† Cargo only. Omitting Shanghai.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, COLLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	13th Oct.	2nd Nov. 11 a.m.
Aldenharn	2nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St. Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 26th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Halching	W. G. Passmore	FRI., 29th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 2nd Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Shipping Sales.
Commonwealth, British steel steamer, 3,353 tons gross, 2,183 net, built at West Hartlepool in 1896, S. S. No. 1 in 1913, new donkey boiler in 1906, and owned by the Commonwealth Steamship Co., Ltd. (Messrs. Thomas and Appleton), Cardiff, has been sold to the Kent Steamship Co., Ltd., London; for \$36,360. Bonaux, British steel steamer, 1,366 tons gross, 720 net, carries about 2,000 tons deadweight, built at Newcastle this year, and owned by the Pilsen Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Cardiff, has been sold to French owners for about \$38,000. Benedick, British steel steamer (ex Arbib Brothers), 2,714 tons gross, 1,758 net, built at Newcastle in 1888, new donkey boiler in 1907 and owned by the Franco-British S. S. Co. (Oliver and Co.), London, has been sold to E. Manza, Samsa, for about \$16,000. Pythias, Greek steel steamer (ex Volage), 2,690 tons gross, 1,707 net, built at Stockton in 1895, S. S. No. 1 in 1913, new donkey boiler 1913, and owned by Mr. D. J. Kallimassioti, Piræus, has been sold to Swedish buyers for about \$29,000. Olympia, Greek steel steamer (ex Euston), 2,981 tons gross, 1,874 net, carries about 5,450 tons deadweight on 21.4 ft., built at Stockton in 1906, S. S. No. 2 in 1915 and owned by Mr. A. S. Vagliano, Athens, has been sold to Norwegian owners for about \$85,000. Saray, British steel steamer, 5,987 tons gross, 3,811 net, built at Newcastle in 1899, S. S. No. 3 in 1913, and owned by the Federal Steam Navigation Co., London, has been sold to the Blue Star Line, Ltd., London, for under \$35,000 in her damaged condition. Tina, Danish steel steamer (ex Perm, ex Sangari, ex Tiberius), 4,243 tons gross, 2,757 net, carries about 7,200 tons d. w. on 25 ft., built at Newcastle in 1903, and owned by E. Lutken, Copenhagen, has been sold to foreigners in damaged condition for about \$40,000. Argyll, 3,547 tons gross, 2,282 net, carries about 5,900 tons deadweight on about 22 ft. 6 in., built at Sunderland in 1901, and owned by the Sutherland Steamship Co., Ltd. (A. M. Sutherland), Newcastle, has been sold to British buyers for under \$45,000. Felix, Norwegian steel steamer, 1,837 tons gross, 1,123 net, carries about 3,500 tons deadweight on about 18 ft. 6 in., built at Newcastle in 1907, and owned by the Acties Dmpak Felix (Messrs. Grøstad and Herlofson), Arendal, has been sold for about \$41,500. Eriassos, Greek steel steamer (ex Acacia), 2,880 tons gross, 1848 net, built at West Hartlepool, in 1902, S. S. No. 2 in 1911, and owned by Mr. O. G. Harocopoulos (Mr. L. Nicolaides), Braila, has been sold to Messrs. D. J. Theophilatos and Co., London, for about \$42,000. Danboyne, Norwegian iron sp., 1,332 tons net, built at Whitehaven in 1888, classed 100 A 1, S. S. No. 3 in 1913, has been sold to Norwegian owners for about \$7,500. Kajo Maru, Japanese steel steamer (ex Harford), 5,795 tons gross, 4,375 net, built at South Shields in 1909, and owned by T. Mikami, of Kobe, has been sold to British buyers for about \$85,000. Cassandra, steel steamer, yacht, 1,286 tons gross, 552 net, built at Greenock in 1908, dimensions 287 x 33.3 x 18.6 ft. draws 16 ft., has two sets of engines 16, 28 and 42 in. by 27 in. stroke, and owned by George J. Whelan, New York, has been sold to Edward L. Doherty, Los Angeles, Cal. She cost, it is said, \$430,000 to build. Mr. Martin Klaußen, of Haugesund, Torvig, built in 1890, and of 2,240 gross tons. The price is said to be 300,000 kr. Mr. H. Haraldsen, of Skien, has purchased the Swedish steamer Oden, built at Glasgow in 1887, and of 2,300 tons deadweight, for 350,000 kr. A number of Russian vessels which had been captured and condemned by Germany were sold by auction at Kiel July 28. The vessels disposed of were the schooners Brava, and Doter and one barque. One of two of these vessels will be broken up as they are not considered seaworthy. The total proceeds at this sale were 36,900 marks. The Russian barque Tolvo and Wilhelmina were also sold at Eckernförde for a total of 9,250 marks. The cargoes of all five vessels had previously been sold.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat., 23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun., 24th Oct. at 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Tues., 26th Oct. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 26th Oct. at 4 light
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Choyang	Wed., 27th Oct. at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 29th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 30th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wotaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jowelan and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Merionethshire	Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON	Carnarvonshire	Middle of Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK

787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons

50-Ton Hydraulic TENSING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

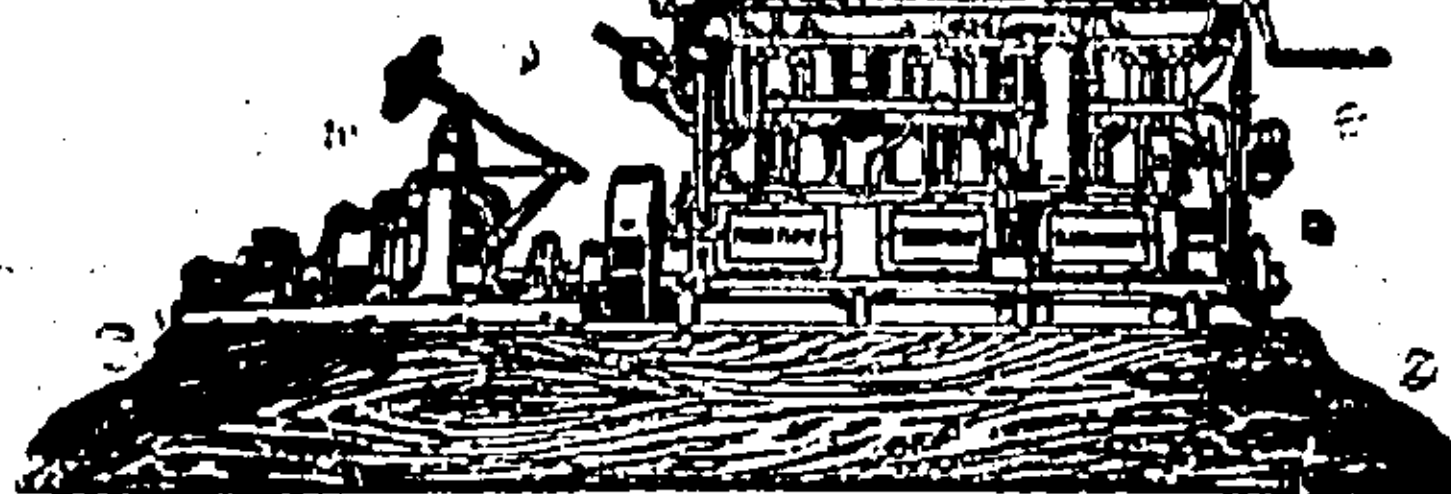
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m.
to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Malta	P. & O.	22, Oct.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	1, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	1, Nov.
Genoa and London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Sa'nt Bede	D. & Co.	26, Oct.
Via, & T'ma via S'hai, N'saki &c.	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	D'iron M.	T. K. K.	1, Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Ports via Japan	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	13, Nov.
Via, T'ma via S'hai & N'saki &c.	Inveio	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San Francisco	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	2, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tear	B. & S.	26, Oct.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	27, Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	28, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, }	Inaho	O. S. K.	28, Oct.
Penang & Colombo	Maru	D. S. Co.	25, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Dunera	N. Y. K.	25, Oct.
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Bombay M.	M. M.	1, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Polynesien	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang		
Mauritius and South African	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Ports	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on
Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. "ANYO MARU" will
next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. "SEIYOMARU" 14,000
Tons will sail from this port for Coronal
via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los
Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao,
Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednes-
day 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. "DAIREN MARU" will
be despatched by this Company from here
for San Francisco via Shanghai, Naga-
saki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on
Monday the 1st November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. "SHINYO MARU" sailed
for San Francisco on the 12th October at
noon. This vessel will next leave Hong-
kong for San Francisco via usual ports of
call on Tuesday the 23rd Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. "MONTAGUE" left
Vancouver on Sunday the 17th Oct. due to
arrive at Hongkong on Friday the 19th
November.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. "NELLORE" left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 20th October at
noon. This vessel will next leave Hong-
kong for the outward English Mail, and
is due here on the 25th instant at about 6 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
"CHANGSHA" is due for Hongkong
via usual Australian Ports, Zanzibar, Zomba
and Malindi on the 13th instant and may
be expected to arrive on or about 7th
November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. "JAPAN" left Calcutta on the
20th inst. and may be expected here on
or about the 1th November.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Phaenpouh, Br. s.s. 1,055, W. G. Bird, 16th Oct.—S'pore, 12th Oct. Gen.— Chitose.	
Katori Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,161, B. Kon, 16th —London, Gen.—N.Y.K.	
Wimbley, Br. s.s. 2,428, J. Cantell, 18th Oct.—Chingwan, 11th Oct., Coal—D. & Co.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,083, Leank, 19th Oct. —Manila, 16th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Rees Lewis, 19th Oct.—Swatow, 18th Oct. Rice— B. & S.	
Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5,836, H. L. Allen, 20th 20th Oct.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & & S.	
Tijmanoch, Dut. s.s. 4,791, A. Wha Raay, 20th Oct.—S'pore, 14th Oct. Sugar—J. M. & Co.	
Otara Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,703, T. Yoshitaka, 21st Oct.—Moji, 14th Oct. Coal— M.B.G.K.	
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,261, N. Suzuki, 21st Oct.—Bali Papan, 15th Oct. Sugar—D. & Co.	
Tungus, Nor. s.s. 1,031, O. Corneliusen, 21st Oct.—Bangkok, 13th Oct. Rice— Chinese.	
Taksang, Br. s.s. 275, J. R. Matthews, 21st Oct.—Haitan, 18th Oct. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	
Moyori Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,265, S. Kusabiki, 21st Oct.—Singapore, 14th Oct. Gen.—M.Y.K.	
Chengtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, J. Speed, 21st Oct. —Somabaya, 11th Oct. Sugar— B. & S.	
Amman, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Aru, 22nd Oct.—Bangkok, 15th Oct. Rice— T. & Co.	
Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,350, R. Hadamoto, 22nd Oct.—Bangkok, 14th Oct., Rice—Chinese.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 21st Oct.—S'pore, Gen.—Chinese.	
Teau, Br. s.s. 1,350, F. Williams, 22nd Oct. —Manila, 19th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,356, Jenkins, 22nd Oct. —S'pore, 18th Oct. General— Co'ness.	
Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, A. Kobayashi, 22nd Oct.—Swatow, 21st October Gen.—O.S.K.	

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Windon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 23,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680
Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Nagasaki

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA,
Kobe & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£38
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

SOME WAR ASPECTS.

THE CAMPAIGN AS SEEN THROUGH CHINESE EYES
HONGKONG MAN'S INTERESTING ARTICLE IN A LONDON REVIEW.

The following article, which we re-print from the London *National Review*, was written by a Chinese, now resident in England, who was formerly in business in Hongkong. Mr. Cheng went home in 1907 to study Law, and, having taken the London L.L.B. he proceeded to read for the Bar. He returned to this Colony after having been called to the Bar but went to London again in 1913 to resume his studies. Letters of his in the *Times*, on international questions, brought his name to the notice of the editor of the *National Review*, at whose request he wrote the very clever article subjoined.

"In the discussion of events after they have happened even the man in the street is a statesman," is a piece of sarcasm from the East; far be it, therefore, from me to claim the honour of a prophet, yet, by coincidence or otherwise, I have been one! About two years after my arrival in England, when the question of competition in naval armaments between this country and Germany was a common topic, I was asked by my tutor as to my opinion of the matter: my answer, which may still be verified, was: "It means War, and I think that in five years' time the day will come." Exactly five years after these very words had been uttered, war was declared! At that time I had read no Bernhardi or Treitschke, but that the race in armaments could have only one aim and one result seemed to me merely common sense; for Germany was never in danger of an invasion, yet her taxpayers cheerfully shouldered the ever-increasing burden of taxation for a big navy. This could only mean that the people had been carefully educated to support an aggressive policy. The germ of such a policy, of course, originated in the dismissal of Prince Bismarck, which revealed the early conception in the young Emperor's mind of a world empire, and for the next two decades the whole resources, intellectual as well as material, of the Empire have been employed towards the realisation of the imperial ambition. These words must not be taken as words of condemnation. Every nation, like any individual, is at liberty to be ambitious, and one may be sure that if Germany were to win in this war there would be historians to place the Kaiser even higher than his great ancestor. In history, it is success that lives the longest.

Having traced the origin of the war, it does not really matter who is responsible for the immediate cause of it; it has been in the air for the last twenty or thirty years; it only waited for a favourable moment to begin. It is, however, extraordinary how few people in this country did foresee this war. The cries against the increase of the Navy, the proposal or hope to induce Germany to agree to open a "naval holiday," and the disregard of Lord Roberts' repeated warnings, rather suggest failure to grasp the "made-up" mind of Germany, and judging the war in the light of recent events, England though she might have foreseen the war, had certainly not prepared for it.

I rather hesitate in giving an opinion in regard to the question of preparation, for I am afraid that what I said might be construed as criticism of your

Government, and I have in my mind the words of Confucius: "The wise man who lives in a foreign country would not criticise even its magistrate." It would be a "tragical blunder," in these days, to take advantage of the freedom of speech which, though essential to the life of a free nation, may be like many other excellent principles that one worships in time of peace, very dangerous in time of war. Freedom of speech will never enable you to win in this war. All the talk of "love your enemy," in a time when the casualty list was increasing day by day, for instance, has filled me with dismay. We have a similar teaching from Confucius: "Take your revenge by charity;" but we understand it only to mean that you should do so when you have your enemy in your hand. To preach such a doctrine when your enemy is still at large would do an injustice both to yourself and to your enemy.

Notwithstanding this freedom of speech, the British Press is on the whole admirable; its criticism of the conduct of the war is, with few exceptions, restrained and justifiable. But, of course, too much criticism does not conduce to success. In a time of unprecedented circumstances no one can be immune from mistakes, and it therefore would be idle to look for a blameless statesman. A united nation at present is even better than a perfect Government; the latter is an ideal not to be found, the former is the best means, and a thing capable of being achieved. Be sure that in any Government there will be some capable and competent persons who in a supreme moment will, like the intelligent jurymen on a jury, lead the rest, provided the nation gives the Government as a whole its undivided support. Criticism is by no means always unwholesome; but criticism without tact is apt to produce only the results of "nagging."

Calmness of spirit is undoubtedly one of the great virtues of the British nation; it has more than once in the past misled England's enemy, it has been one of the chief means of success in building up the British Empire. But calmness may sometimes be put forward as an excuse for indifference, to the mind of a stranger who has not been in this country long, and so had not the opportunity of studying the English character, it might be the latter, not the former, that would be taken for the attitude of the people of this country towards the war. The behaviour of many people is such that it is impossible to believe that the greatest war the world has ever seen is at this moment being waged almost at your door. People, it is true, talk of war every morning and evening; but they rather seem to talk in such a way that the Allies and England appear to be different things. They will, for instance, talk of "Business as usual," "The war will be over in August," "We must have the Derby," "Rather see England free than England sober," and the like. But can England be free if she is not sober? It is, of course, too much to expect the public to realise the magnitude of the war and its consequences if the lessons of the war, or rather its realities have not yet been brought home to it. To make the people understand that "Nothing is as Usual" in a time when the life of the whole nation is threatened, is a duty of

the Government. This will not, as many people imagine, lead to depression, or to the abrogation of the national virtue—calmness. It will only produce unity among the people—apprehension of a common danger is the best cement in the bond of brotherhood—and will bring the individual to a sense of duty. There is nothing really like apprehension of grave peril for making a man sober. If therefore, every one is made to realise the war, he will be more sober in his thinking; this will prevent him from freely indulging in the expression of irresponsible opinions, and more sober in his living; this will prevent unnecessary waste of the material resources of the country. His labour will also be more fruitful, and, lastly, if he is no use to the country, he will be at least less of an obstacle to others. If you go to see and have a talk with a man who has a son killed or a father crippled in this war, you will no longer have any doubt of the importance and necessity of bringing the war home to the masses. You will find the man, whose son has been killed or whose father has been crippled, talk, think, and live more soberly than others. You will find that he cares for nothing except to win in this war; he will care for no freedom of speech, or this or that Minister; the only thing that is in his mind is the defeat of the enemy. And that is the thing you want, don't you?

Soldiers, on the other hand, must be looked at in a different light from the ordinary citizen; the duty of the former is limited and definite, that of the latter is various and undefined. So long as the soldier is ready to sacrifice his life at the command of the general, his duty is done, and so long as he possesses that sense of duty and at the same time performs others that are marked out for him, it does not matter whether he considers "business as usual" or not. It does no harm if he thinks "this war will be over in August;" it makes no difference whether he recites "Heaven V" or sings "Tipperary." Nor is there any objection, if he looks upon the battlefield as a mere football ground; English history has told us that even in the face of the Armada, a game of bowls may yet be finished. But such a state of mind is wholly unfit for the civilian; it will not do for him to imagine that his brave compatriots who cross the Channel are mere holiday-makers, or that the war concerns only those who are in khaki, or that their cheerfulness and gaiety suggest comfort in the trenches; he must not think of the trench as anything but a place for the hero.

Not only may the soldier be gay, but they ought, and given opportunity, to be gay. Constant consciousness of the war will not improve the soldier; it is the duty and discipline that he has to bear in mind. In order to foster a gay spirit among the soldiers, music is a very powerful agency. The Germans, though bad psychologists, have at least this knowledge of the human mind; they attach a great deal to music. But, until recently, your recruits have marched through the street in silence—"Neither a drum is heard nor a recruiting note," as it were. It is, however, interesting to think how music agrees with the soldier; the recruit inevitably sing. They do their duty, and at the same time sing to provide themselves with music; to quote Shakespeare, they say both "Amen!" and "God save the King!"

Music not only makes the soldier, but, as our Chinese history tells us, has played a great part in military success. We have the story how a terrible depression was created in the army of the enemy by means of the musical kites. In the mind's eye of the average Englishman, perhaps every unknown Chinaman is a "Mr. Diok;" but kite-flying

was once the means of achieving a victory which would not otherwise have been won. For at one time, when the opposing armies were engaged in something like the modern trench warfare, and no progress on either side could be made after a long drawn battle, the general of one of the armies invented the kite of which I spoke. On the top of the kite was fastened a musical instrument, which, when flown to a great height, made a powerful persistent, and monotonous noise, like an organ, through the action of the wind. A number of kites thus armed were flown over at night to the ears of the enemy. The monotonous noise, thus produced and undisturbed, had its desired effect; it created a terrible depression among the enemy forces, which became demoralised and so it prepared the way for a successful attack.

I now pass from the treatment of the recruits to the recruiting system. In my opinion, the only way to bring the war to a speedy end is to have an overwhelming odds against your opponent, and this object can only be obtained by mobilising the whole national resources—men as well as materials. I am not unative to the usual arguments that are brought against such a proposition, viz. (1) Compulsion is incompatible with the British temperament; (2) One volunteer is better than three compelled. The first argument assumes that this war can be brought to a successful and speedy end without compulsion, as, it happened in the South African War, or the Crimean War, or even the Napoleonic War—for nobody would say that if universal service is a *sine qua non* for speedy success, he will still be opposed to it, because it is incompatible with the British temperament. But is it wise to stake the issue of this unprecedented war on which the life of the whole Empire and British ideals depend, on such an assumption? The fallacy of the second argument is, first of all, too evident in the light of the quality of the troops of your French Ally; it also ignores the elementary maxim of logic—the whole includes the parts; for if all the available men are mobilised, those who would be volunteers will still be included. On the contrary, the voluntary system itself still necessitates the appeal of all sorts of posters, "adaptable to all shades of psychology." Why not then have the war brought home to the entire nation and say: "The Government, or rather the King and country, require the service of every man available." Such an appeal would be more powerful than any of your posters in concentrating the voluntary element of the nation. The new system would spare the energy expended in advertising for recruits, and rid your "indignant walls" of posters like, "Is your best boy in khaki?" The moral effort would be immeasurable; it would be no smaller than that which the forcing through of the Dardanelles would have produced; for the new system would give immense joy to the men at the front by convincing them that everybody is doing his "bit," and for the same reasons, the utmost confidence to the Allies. It would also make the average man at home more sensible in every respect, inasmuch as the war is at last brought nearer to him.

There are, of course, some people who object to universal service or compulsion simply because it is alien to a particular policy. I am quite ignorant of party politics, still less would I desire to identify myself with any one party; but I venture to say that, however dear a certain system of politics may be to the hearts of certain people, yet, if they at present were still to allow it to take precedence of the war, all reasoning with them would be futile. You want to win this war, and at the same time you would have "Business as Usual." Take the formation of the Coalition Government, for instance—it still seems to meet with disapproval from certain quarters. Some people think that it is an evil produced by necessity, others that it is due to the unfortunate blunder of a few ministers. Now, it ought to be obvious to everybody that if the Coalition is demanded by necessity, the fact speaks for itself—such a form of Government must be the best under these circumstances constituting the necessity. Nor is it the fault of this or that Minister; if fault must be found, it rather lies in the fact that the necessity was not foreseen early enough. It is idle to think that there can still be more than one policy or party, or that to ask questions in the House, or to maintain "the privilege of the House," is essential to success. The war is not going to last for ever there will be plenty of time for those things when it is over.

Moreover questions in parliament are an invariable satisfactory answer. During my whole stay of Parliamentary debates, I do not remember a single instance where a Minister has admitted a mistake. How far does your Western wisdom surpass that of the East! Our great men are more persons who make many mistakes, admit them, and profit by them. Even Confucius says: "Whenever I have a fault, other people invariably notice it. I am really fortunate!" The meaning of those words is obvious. His fault (real or alleged) was invariably pointed out to him by others (more often from malice than otherwise), and if there was any ground for it, he admitted it gratefully and so profited by the experience. Thus, as followers of Confucius, we Chinese always think that the greatness of a man lies not in immunity from mistakes, but in his acknowledgment of them and in his capability of availing himself of their repetition. Apologising for this diversion, I venture to suggest that it would be more profitable for "honourable members" to go to their constituencies and make public speeches there or do from-door-door canvassing, as in times of a General Election, so as to bring home to the people the lessons of the war and its realities.

One more word about the system of universal service: many people who appreciate its wisdom, yet seem to think that there are too many difficulties to be overcome. But to win this war has indeed many to overcome—this is no objection at all. If it is advisable and, therefore, to be adopted, the man responsible will have to solve all the difficulties as best he can, and that is all. The honour, like so many other honours connected with the successful issue of a war, belongs to the Government—I say "so many other honours," because I always think that history is full of injustice in the distribution of the fruits of success. When the war is brought to a successful end, for instance, the man at the helm will find his name written in golden letters in history and his name become the common household word, but the "rank and file" will find their gratification only in the success of the war. Some of them may even have been buried "without a drum being heard or a funeral note;" others will at most have only the honour of "stripping their sleeves and showing their scars." If the statesman is to secure all the honours, can he complain of "difficulties?"

We have a saying that "The looker-on is the better judge." The war has brought about many social problems, the solution of which, though simple enough to the outsider, has given rise to a lot of controversies or a variety of

opinions. Take the "war babies," for instance. First of all, I really doubt their existence. But assuming their existence, the remedy suggested by some people is worse than the disease, and such opinions as that the "war babies" will be the best asset of the nation, as from a hygienic point of view they are best product, and that the mothers should take pride in their situation, as if they were heroines of the war, are nonsense. Surely, first of all, a preventive remedy must be resorted to, and that would be for parents to apply "Johnson's Rod," (N.B. The writer is referring to the words: "Rod, I will honour thee for this thy duty," uttered by Dr. Johnson when he saw some young ladies in Lincolnshire who were remarkably well behaved, owing to their mother's strict discipline and severe correction. It is, in fact, one of Shakespeare's lines a little varied, viz. I will hallow thee for this thy deed.") If the disease has indeed passed the stage of prevention, don't advertise it in the papers. Practical help may in this case be rendered by private institutions, but not the Government, as this would give the matter an air of legislative sanction. If the matter is really so serious as some people imagine, legitimization *per subsequent matrimonium* will not only do justice to the innocent babies, but also give a chance to the once erring mother. But if, as some people have suggested, legitimacy were to be given to the babies even without subsequent marriage, what would be the position of the poor mother, who would have a legitimate child, but without a legitimate husband?

So far I have looked at the war rather from the national point of view, I may, perhaps, now deal with it from the international point of view. As almost the whole civilised world has been divided into two opposing camps, there are, in fact, only a few nations left to be considered and as I do not consider myself competent to speak of other nations, I will introduce only one, namely, China. During the Sino-Japanese crises it was suggested in some quarters that the Chinese were anti-British—an accusation without any foundation; the accusation at that time must be obvious to many people, and wisdom forbids me to refer to it now, but a moment's reflection ought to convince every sensible man that the attitude of the Chinese cannot be anti-British. First, Chinese and British interests are very much interwoven in the Far East, for practically our entire foreign trade is either conducted through British trading houses or at least carried on in British possessions—a British disaster would bring ruin upon many Chinese homes. Secondly, the acts committed by the Germans on their march on Peking after the Boxer Rising are not yet forgotten. Thirdly, as China cannot still afford to go to war with any nation, it would be in the interest to see international law respected, because that might still give her some sort of protection against unfair dealings in her international relations. But if the doctrine that "might is right" were to survive this war, what would come of her father? Indeed, we Chinese, who, as the English say are accustomed to regard our words as our bond simply cannot understand some of the acts committed in this war. We understood, for instance, that a treaty is a very solemn thing, and the Hague Conventions are binding on all signatories; but recent events show that they all may perish before the word "necessity." As for myself, I am quite at a loss to see the object of "air raids," which have no military value at all, but simply find their victims among innocent non-combatants. If they are intended merely for "frightful

ness," a simpler means would be to hang some of the enemy subjects that may be found in one's country? There is no substantial difference between this course and that of killing innocent non-combatants by dropping bombs in their midst. Of course, if only one belligerent possessed aero-craft, while others not, I might understand the situation, for then it would be too much to expect that belligerent to give up that advantage; but since both sides are equally well armed with that kind of weapon, that meaningless practice can only lead to constant reprisals and superfluous cruelties.

With regard to the ultimate issue of the war, I remember that in last October I gave my opinion of it to my fellow-countrymen at home as follows:

- (1) The Allies have more men and more money to draw upon—a powerful factor of success in case of a prolonged war.
- (2) Germany, in spite of her preparedness and thoroughness, did not achieve any decisive initial success—the greatest danger that the Allies might have feared is therefore over.
- (3) At sea the Allies rule the waves, and whenever there has been a naval encounter British seamanship has proved to be the superior.

These, I said, are the three great factors in favour of the Allies, but some of them are mere advantages which may disappear if you do not avail yourself of them in time. I am, therefore, rather inclined to look for a more permanent and surer, though less obvious, reason elsewhere, and I find it in the dismissal of Prince Bismarck and the "Hymn of Hate." Considering what Bismarck had done for Germany, his dismissal is, from the real Chinese point of view, unpardonable. Ingratitude on the part of a young king, of which our history furnishes many instances, invariably leads to his own downfall. The logic of this is quite simple; if a young prince, on coming to the throne, at once ignores all the wisdom of the past, he will be bound to have only those as his advisers who are ready and willing to carry out a policy of his own. Ministers who allow the idea of the king to prevail over their own in matters of State cease to be advisers, and they are in time invariably driven to adopt a policy rather to suit the temper of their royal master than the interests of the nation. The "Hymn of Hate," on the other hand, suggests more clearly than anything else the weak side of your opponents. A man if he knows he is superior to his enemy, has a contempt, and sometimes even a pity, for him, but that implies envy and self-conscious inability to punish. From the psychological point of view, I think the "Hymn of Hate" may be traced to the expression, "Contemptible little Army." It is no secret that England's participation in the war incurred the wrath of Germany; but at the beginning of the war, the wrath was mixed with contempt—hence "Contemptible little Army;" it is the failure to reach Paris or Calais, and the gradual realisation of the strength of the Allies, and especially of the British Army, that have brought your opponents to a sober judgement and consequently turned contempt into hatred—hence the "Hymn of Hate." One of the best signs of your ultimate success in this war, therefore, is your opponent's attitude shown towards you in this war, viz. "from contempt to hatred."

R. T. CHENG

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Opening of the Sports Pavilion.

There was a good attendance at the opening of the Queen's College sports pavilion which was opened by Mr. E. A. Irving, yesterday evening. Among those present were Messrs. Grant, James, Ralston, Carpenter, Balhies, Wells and Major Humphreys.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, in the course of an address said:—

The compact little building in front of which we are standing, owes its existence to the activity of the Queen's College Games Committee—a body which was called into existence, about three years ago for the better control of our games. For many years, I had personally watched the slow but unmistakable growth of a liking for games among our scholars. I clearly recall, that in the far-off middle eighties, when no scholar apparently wanted to play games; violent effort of any kind seemed to be looked upon as undignified. And it was quite a perceptible time—years in fact—before they could be seen making free and legitimate use of the playing areas. Some three years ago, a Games Committee was formed, at Queen's College, but the restricted size of the play grounds only permits of certain games being properly played—Badminton, Tennis, Cricket, at nets on two cemented pitches, and Volley Ball: Five Courts are to come later. Football, a game in which our boys take a peculiar interest, needs larger space than we have at the College. It was at this juncture, that the Government, promised that this particular site, site D, should be levelled, and assigned to Queen's College for games. Then, a Games Pavilion was suggested and erected on the site. The appeal for funds was not in vain: and by the middle of last year, it was deemed time to proceed still further. Government was again approached, the expert professional services of Mr. Carpenter of the P.W.D. were loaned to us. The pleasing result is now before your eyes. We are the proud owners of a Games Pavilion, that in its simplicity and charm of its design, is second to none in the Colony. The contractor, Mr. Ah Fung, is an old scholar of Queen's College. He is to be congratulated on what, I am told, is actually his first completed building. The flagstaff that proudly bears aloft the school colours is the generous gift of Mr. R. E. Balhies, a great patron of very many matters, other than sport. To Mr. Tatcher, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, we are indebted for the laying of the fine turf in the immediate front of the Pavilion, as well as for the ornamental palm fence, at each end, and the decorative pot plants.

The individual members of the Games Committee, without exception, have all given ungrudgingly of their spare moments to the many and varying detail involved in the scheme: and, in this connection, I should like specially to mention the names of Mr. Grant and Mr. Edwards. The boys themselves, have this year given many convincing proofs of their undoubted prowess in athletics; and at the present moment, on exhibition from the Head Master's Office, there are in the Pavilion, trophies for Swimming, Volley Ball and Football (Hear hear). At the recent meeting of the Amateur Athletic Federation in the V.R.O. pathing pool, our swimmers, thanks to the careful coaching of Mr. Balhies, carried off the great majority of prizes.

On behalf of the Committee, I desire to thank each and all of those generous donors who have enabled us to become the happy

possessors of this delightful little Games Pavilion.

Mr. Irving then declared the pavilion open, having opened the door with a silver key beautifully gilded and suitably inscribed.

Having inspected the well built and furnished rooms, Mr. Irving said it was extremely kind of them to ask him to open that splendid pavilion and to present him with that beautiful key which he would always keep as a memorial of that interesting event. It was a very interesting event indeed to his mind, because that was the first time so far as he could remember that a school in Hongkong had done what was a common practice of schools in England, and Queen's College had always set itself out to follow the good traditions of English Public Schools—that was to set on its own initiative without having more recourse to the Government than was absolutely necessary.

The boys at Queen's College had done this and they had deprived themselves of little luxuries, and put their money into a common fund and they had produced that charming building. It is to us much a credit to the architect, Mr. Carpenter, who had kindly given his time and skill to its erection, as it was to the old boys of the College, who had erected the building. But they had done this without going cap-in-hand to the Government for more than was absolutely necessary. The Government had given them the land but the building was their own. It is years in quite a different way than the way it would have been if it had simply been a gift of the Government, which was the case with the ratepayers. He thought that that spirit of independence was one which ought to be encouraged in the schools of Hongkong because it was no doubt one of the very best points of the Chinese character. When he first came to China nearly a quarter of a century ago he was walking through parts of the country near Swatow and that was his first introduction to China, and almost the first thing that struck him was that the roads and public works such as roads and bridges were not as in Europe the work of the Government but the work of the people. He hardly believed it, but his interpreter assured him that the bridge they were looking at was made by the people of that village. The road was made by the people of the villages through which they passed and his interpreter said if he looked at the notice at the side of the road he would find there the names of the people who had done the work. He thought that was a very fine spirit. There was such a thing as too much Government. Of course a strong government was necessary in any community, but at the same time, according to our British way of thinking, a Government should not take too much upon itself, and interfere with its subjects to such an extent as to take away their initiative and leave them wholly dependent on it because if it was a good government it weakened those subjects and if it was a bad government, that was to act in this way it sapped the power of thought and independence of its subjects, and it might lead them into a whirl of miseries in which Europe was plunged at present. That was why he said to them it was a very fine thing in Chinese character that they were willing to do things for themselves and that was why he regarded that pavilion as a very pleasant monument of that spirit. He hoped they would cultivate games because it was all the spirit of the public schools in England not to play games unless on account of medical unfitness. Only those medically unfit were excepted. Although they had not got that far in Hongkong, the prefects and senior boys should encourage game playing by every means in their power.

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for October 23rd 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$252 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per share, ex-div. buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$134 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$115 70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$36 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$122 1/2 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$46 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$172 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$109 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$128 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 1/2 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$25 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$91 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

Perhaps their system in appointing prefects although it worked very well they relied too much on the book side and he would leave to Mr. Dealey the consideration whether it would not be possible in appointing prefects to extend to some extent the scope of his enquiries and consider whether he should not judge those not only by their ability to do their work well but also to put spirit of the school on the level it should be and to cater for general activity on every side including athletics. They had done well and they had carried off as many prizes as they could do, but sooner or later they would not in everything and when they lost he hoped they would lose like sportsmen. It was for them to show the true sporting spirit, even though they had lost and what he wanted the College to do was to set an example to the Colony as they were the leading school and they should take a pride in that knowledge as he was sure they all did. (Applause.)

Tea was then served and the proceedings terminated.

SPECIAL CABLE.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN SHANGHAI.

AN AUSTRIAN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE FOREIGN DETECTIVE.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, October 23, 1.35 a.m.
The British Assessor, adjudicating in the matter of the seizure of arms and ammunition at Shanghai on October 18, (reported in our special cable of that date) said that the evidence given showed that an Austrian had attempted to bribe a foreign detective to give up certain papers, which it was believed, disclosed the fact that Calcutta was the destination of the arms.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

Bazaar Opened To-day.

A visit to the Italian Convent, just now, is very entertaining. To the stranger it appears wonderful that the beautifully painted cushions, the remarkably artistic needlework and drawn work should be within the scope of the abilities of children, and Chinese children at that, who, when they first come under the supervision of the painstaking nuns, know not how to hold a needle. This morning, the bazaar, annually held in connection with the convent, was opened, and visited by Lady May among a number of others. There was no formal opening, the doors being opened to the public at 10 o'clock.

There are ten stalls laden with articles for the drawers of souvenir tickets, and the articles on the stalls take too wide a range to be dealt with individually. One striking feature was that each article was made in the schools. The sweets, usually bought in Europe, for this function, could not be obtained this year, owing to the war, but not to be outdone, the youngsters at the convent, under the supervision of the sisters, made their own, and the display this morning was as delightful as the sweets were commendable. One important stall, and one that will be the centre of much admiration was that which contained the hand painted cushions and the fancy work dear to the heart of woman.

The St. Lewis Industrial School band was in attendance and discoursed music during the day.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders, issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D.

1st Co. 1st Bn. 1st Regt. The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted to the following units and posted as follows:—

No. 1824 Sapper W. H. B. Mackell to Engineer Company.

No. 1825 Sapper C. F. Carpenter to Engineer Company.

Parades. Parades for Monday, 25th inst, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Company Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Kok, Dockyard, under Sergt. Ballock.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. (men who have not been passed out). Squad Drill, and Skirmishing on Orioket ground. Remainder nil.

Detail. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 29th instant. Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Lindell. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Weall. On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

Officer on duty, Capt. Stawart. On duty 25th instant. Centre Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty, Capt. Wood. On duty 25th instant. Centre Section M. G. Co.

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A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 23, 1914.

"Preparations to Attack England." The correspondent of a London paper, who spent five days with the Germans at Ghent, confirms the report that they have been pouring reinforcements to the coast, boasting that they are making preparations to attack England.

Good Work by British Naval Men at Newport. The monitors, Severn, Humber and Mersey have been recently engaged in the operations off the Belgian coast, firing upon the German right flank. Owing to their light draught they contributed materially to the success of the operations, and have abundantly justified their acquisition at the outbreak of the war.

They landed detachments with machine guns to assist in the defence of Newport, where they performed meritorious service. Enemy's Ships to be Removed from Suez Canal.

Great Britain has notified the Powers that the Egyptian Government is taking steps to remove the enemy's ships from the Suez Canal. These vessels, it is stated, have no right to use the Canal as a place of refuge, as this blocks the Canal, and is inconsistent with use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

Germans Precipitately Retreating to Poland. The Germans who advanced on Warsaw have been forced to make a precipitate retreat, abandoning positions which they had organized for defence. The Russians are pursuing them and making numerous prisoners.

Belgian Army Further Disorganised. The enemy throughout yesterday, made vigorous counter-attacks against the allied front; but were beaten back, suffering considerable loss. The Belgian army particularly distinguished itself by a spirited and brave defence of its position.

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DAY BY DAY.

Kailan Mining Administration. We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 9th October amounted to 50327 tons and the sales during the period, to 57195 tons.

Chinese Dinner to the D.S.P. Reserves. The inspectors and sergeants of the Chinese company of the Police Reserve gave a complimentary dinner last night, at the To Yuen restaurant, to Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent of the Reserves. A very hearty welcome was accorded to the guest and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. Wilson \$3 \$85 33; Sandal Wood Dealers Guild \$67 70; Fresh Fish Guild \$30; St. Peter's Church \$9.

Deported to Singapore. This morning a member of the Singapore Police, awaiting Mr. Hazelland's decision permitting him to take back to Singapore, a Chinese charged with stealing and enticing away a Chinese woman and her children from the custody of the husband and father. The same charge is laid against another man, not in custody. His Worship made an order for the prisoner to be taken to Singapore.

Police Reserve Orders. Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols. 1 Central: October 23 to 28, as already published.

2 Eastern: October 25, 5.50, P. O. U. Omar and S. Moosdeen, 8.50 P. O. H. Khan and R. Nazarin. Sergeant Arculli will visit.

October 26, 5.50 P. O. A. M. Noor and K. Hussain, 8.50 P. O. E. Arculli and A. Ismail. Sergeant Suffad will visit.

3 Water Police:—October 23 to 25, as published in orders of October 22.

October 26 — 5.50 Sergeant Figueiredo (S) Rozario (S) P. Rozario (P). 8.50 Arnold (S) Ireson (P).

October 27 — 5.50 Kim (S) Wilks (S) Abloy (P). 8.50 F. Hobbs (S) W. Hobbs (S) Bailey (P).

Parades, etc. Monday, Oct. 25.—Whole of No. 3 Co. with recruits, 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Oct. 26.—P. O. Maconnald, Fyfe, Roiser, Moore and Recruits of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons, No. 1 Co. under Sergeant Major, 5.50 p.m.

Thursday Oct. 28.—Meeting of all Inspectors and Sergeants at Magistrate's, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 29.—Recruits Parade as on Tuesday, Oct. 26th. The Parade ordered for Thursday is cancelled.

Combined Parade, Friday, October 29. All ranks (except men on patrol and medically exempted) will parade at Central Police Station at 9.05 p.m. sharp for route March through Kennedy Town district. Uniform with rifles.

APPOINTMENTS. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of Captain Cyril Chapman, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, being attached to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. Eric William Hamilton to act as Third Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from October 14, 1915, until further notice.

IRON-CROSSED AEROPLANE.

German Aerial Attack on Nancy.

Paris, September 10.—Details of the capture of Albatross B220, which was obliged to descend near Calais owing to a bullet through her petrol tank, are supplied to the Temps.

The machine was mounted by a noncommissioned officer, as pilot and an officer, as observer. On landing the latter, who spoke French correctly, shouted to the soldiers not to fire, as they surrendered. The Albatross bore sixteen iron crosses, eight on the wings, four on the tail, and two each side of the pilot's seat. The machine was unarmed, and the aviators only carried revolvers. The planes were pierced with a number of bullet holes, near three of which was written the inscription, "Bethune, August 18."

NAVY'S HOUR APPROACHES.

When Germany Will Regret Her Piracy.

Paris, September 11.—M. Lanesan, ex-Minister of Marine, writes in the Petit Parisien regarding the naval work of the Allies.

"I have said and written many times that in a war between the German Empire and the Western Powers fleets of battleships could only appear on the scene after the exhaustion of the armies of one of the belligerent parties," he states:—"Facts have confirmed this view, but they indicate at the same time that the hour is approaching when the fleets of the Quadruple Entente will be able to intervene usefully. The recent operations of the British Fleet on the Belgian coast furnish a valuable indication of this."

"Germany, then may regret having devoted her submarines to work as sterile as it has been criminal, for it will be especially in the fury of great naval battles that their torpedoes can be useful against battleships."

HORSE-BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA.

The suitability of the climate and pastures of Australia for the production of serviceable breeds of horses has long been recognised, but until there are immense areas notably so heavily stocked as they might be, and also many miles of good horse country unoccupied. This is the case in the Northern Territory where thousands of horses could be reared cheaply, the natural grasses and the abundance of good water being important factors in economy of production. For years, India has drawn on Australia for resources for remounts, and recently the War authorities have had representatives in Australia buying up suitable stock. The action of the War Office in authorising the Board of Agriculture to arrange for the sale of mares which have been returned from the front, as no longer suitable for use with the Expeditionary Forces, but which have been specially selected as types suitable for breeding purposes, shows that increased attention is likely to be paid to horse-breeding on account of the demand created by the War. It would seem that capital might well be expended in Australia in establishing horse-breeding stations on an extensive scale, either under State supervision, or by private enterprise. We commend this idea to Sir Hamilton Gold-Adams, the Governor of Queensland, and any ardent horse-lover. —Bathurst.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Board Respecting Bills of Lading.

The Board of Trade have received numerous enquiries with regard to the manner in which bills of lading should be made out during the war in order to minimise risk of delay if vessels are boarded or diverted at sea by officers of His Majesty's Navy.

It should be clearly understood that no form of consignment will secure to vessels immunity from the belligerent right of visit, search, and detention, whatever the country or port from which they may have shipped the goods they are carrying and whatever the description of those goods; compliance with the following recommendations in respect of bills of lading will, however, minimise the risk of delay, and will therefore be in the interest both of the ship and of the goods:—

(1) Shipments to neutral European ports or Russian ports in the Baltic, or by vessels calling at a neutral European port.—In the case of goods shipped to a neutral European port or to a Russian port in the Baltic, or shipped by a vessel which is to call at a neutral European port, it is recommended that bills of lading should never be made out "to order," but that they should be made out either (a) to a named consignee or (b) to a bank or financial house of high standing, with the remark "Notify A.B.," "A.B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined. Goods shipped to Holland should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

(2) Shipments to neutral countries outside Europe.—It is desirable, in cases where the use of another form of consignment might lead to an interruption of the voyage, that goods shipped to neutral countries outside Europe should be consigned in the same manner as those shipped to neutral countries in Europe; but where this course is not adopted it should be clearly indicated in the bill of lading that the destination of the goods is outside Europe and is not in Asiatic Turkey, nor in, nor adjacent to, any enemy possession.

(4) In all cases it is essential that the bill of lading, or a certified copy of it, should be on board the vessel.

(5) Recommendations (2) and (3) are subject to the special requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, which provides inter alia that, as regards the export from the United Kingdom of goods under Privy Council licence, the name of the consignee specified in the Privy Council licence must be inserted in the bill of lading. (See the Notice at page 430 of the Board of Trade Journal for the 12th August, 1915).

Board of Trade,
19th August, 1915.
Extract from page 430 of the Board of Trade Journal for the 12th August.

Export Licences.
Requirements of Section 4 of Customs (War Powers) Act as regards Bills of Lading.

With reference to the notice on page 139 of the Board of Trade Journal of 15th April last, calling attention to Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, H. M. Customs notify that the requirements of that section of the Act as regards bills of lading will be regarded as being met if the bills are made out to a bank for the account of the person named in the Privy Council licence, or to the order of the shippers for the account of the consignee named in the Privy Council licence.

A bill of lading in which the name of the consignee is only inserted in the margin is not regarded as complying with the requirements of the section.

PROCLAMATION.

Revising the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

The following proclamation is published in the Government Gazette of October 22:—

Whereas on the 23rd day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband of hostilities or until We did give further public notice;

And Whereas on the 11th day of March and on the 27th day of May and on the 20th day of August, 1915, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of those dates make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war;

And Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions and amendments in the said lists Now therefore We do hereby declare by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that the lists of contraband contained in the Schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the 23rd day of December as subsequently amended by Our Proclamations of the 11th day of March and of the 27th day of May and of the 20th day of August aforementioned are hereby withdrawn and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule 1 hereto will be treated as Absolute Contraband and the articles enumerated in Schedule 2 hereto will be treated as Conditional Contraband:—

Schedule 1.

(1) Arms of all kinds including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.
(2) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(3) Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.

(4) Emery corundum natural and artificial (including) and carborundum in all forms.
(5) Projectiles charges and cartridges of all kinds and their component parts.
(6) Paraffin wax.

(7) Powder and explosives especially prepared for use in war.
(8) Materials used in the manufacture of explosives including nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds sulphuric acid fuming sulphuric acid (oleum) acetic acid and acetates barium chlorate and perchlorate calcium acetate nitrate and carbide potassium salts and caustic potash ammonium salts and ammonia liquor caustic soda sodium chlorate and perchlorate mercury benzol toluol xylol solvent naphtha phenol (carbolic acid) cresol naphthalene and their mixtures and derivatives aniline and its derivatives glycerine acetone acetic ether ethyl alcohol methyl alcohol ether sulphur urea cyanamide celluloid.

(9) Manganese dioxide hydrochloric acid bromine phosphorus carbon disulphide arsenic and its compounds chlorine phosgene (carbonyl chloride) sulphur dioxide prussiate of soda sodium cyanide iodine and its compounds.
(10) Capsicum and peppers.
(11) Gun mounting limber boxes limbers military waggons field forges and their component parts articles of camp equipment and their component parts.
(12) Barbed wire and the implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(13) Range-finders and their component parts search-lights and their component parts.
(14) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
(15) Saddle draught and pack animals suitable or which may become suitable for use in war.

(16) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
(17) Hides of cattle buffaloes and horses skins of calves pigs sheep goats and deer and leather undressed or dressed suitable for saddlery harness military boots or military clothing leather belting hydraulic leather and pump leather.
(18) Tanning substances of all kinds including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.

(19) Wool raw combed or carded wool waste wool tops and noils woolen or worsted yarns animal hair of all kinds and tops noils and yarns of animal hair.
(20) Raw cotton cotton linters cotton waste cotton yarns cotton piece goods and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.
(21) Flax hemp ramie kapok.
(22) Warships including boats and their component parts of each a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
(23) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
(24) Armour plates.
(25) Aircraft of all kinds including aeroplanes airships balloons and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
(26) Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
(27) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
(28) Mineral oils including benzine and motor spirit.
(29) Resinous products camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit) wood tar and wood tar oil.
(30) Rubber (including raw waste and reclaimed rubber solutions and jellies containing rubber or any other preparation containing rubber balata and gutta percha and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Brassé Guayule Jelutong Alembang Portinac and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.
(31) Rattans.
(32) Lubricants.
(33) The following metals tungsten molybdenum vanadium sodium nickel selenium cobalt lacmatite pigiron manganese electrolytic iron and steel containing tungsten or molybdenum.
(34) Asbestos.
(35) Aluminium alumina and salts of aluminium.
(36) Antimony together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
(37) Copper unwrought and part wrought copper wire alloys and compounds of copper.
(38) Lead pig sheet or pipe.
(39) Tin chloride of tin and tin ore.
(40) Ferro-alloys including ferro-tungsten ferro-molybdenum ferro-manganese ferro-vanadium and ferro-chrome.
(41) The following ores wolframite scheelite molybdenite manganese ore nickel or chrome ore haematite iron ore iron pyrites copper pyrites and other copper ores zinc or lead ore arsenical ore and bauxite.
(42) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations on a scale of four miles to one inch or any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

Schedule 2.
(1) Foodstuffs.
(2) Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
(3) Oleaginous seeds nuts and kernels.
(4) Animal fish and vegetable oils and fats other than those capable of use as lubricants and not including essential oils.
(5) Fuel other than mineral oils.
(6) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
(7) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
(8) Harness and saddlery.
(9) The following articles if suitable for use in war clothing fabrics for clothing skins and furs utilisable for clothing boots and shoes.
(10) Vehicles of all kinds other than motor vehicles for use in war and their component parts.
(11) Railway material both fixed and rolling stock and materials for telegraphs wireless telegraphs and telephones.
(12) Vessels craft and boats of all kinds floating docks and their component parts of docks.
(13) Field glasses telescopes chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.
(14) Gold and silver in coin or bullion paper money.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

THE FIGHTING AT ANZAC.

HILL 60 WON AFTER THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

TRENCHES OF DEAD.

(Press Association war Special).

With the British Mediterranean Expeditionary force, September 4.—During the last week of August the gallant Australian and New Zealand troops were called upon for yet another effort, and responded with their wonted courage and devotion. As the result, the height known as Hill (or knoll) 60 passed finally into our hands, and some 400 acres of ground were added to the territory of A.zac.

Hill 60 lies on the extreme left of the Anzac position beyond the ground captured by the night attack of August 6. It is almost the last crest of the last ridge separating Anzac from the plain. To the north, a little to the seaward of it, the ridge melts into the plain. Its importance for us lies in the fact that it constitutes a point of union between our forces at Anzac and our line across the Suvla Plain, besides giving access to the ravine leading up to the high ground beyond it.

The Turks clung to it with the utmost determination. When they were flung out of their trench by the irresistible rush of our men they would bomb their way back again, accepting terrible loss unflinchingly to win back the lost ground, and when we finally got possession of the trenches it was to find them full of the enemy's dead. We of course, did not come off scatheless. It took three days' hard fighting to turn the Turks out, and the ground over which our men had to charge is still thickly strewn with the bodies of the slain—our own and the enemy's. It is computed that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position.

Rumours—But no Attack.
The Indian Brigade and our own Connaught Rangers (5th Battalion) shared the fighting with the Australians and New Zealanders.

There were rumours that the enemy meant to try a general attack about now, they have not materialised, and it is improbable that the Turks feel disposed to risk an attack after the enormous loss they have sustained on this front during the past month. They cannot yet have forgotten the Lone Pine trenches, where they left 700 of their dead to be buried by our men.

A Fatal Descent.
Still less can they have forgotten their descent upon the "farm" from the towering ridge of Chunuk Bair, on August 10th. The New Zealanders who—all honour to them—did all they were asked to do during those terrible days, failed nowhere and yielded nothing. After they had won a footing on the ridge they were relieved by two British battalions, who were swept off the ridge by the Turkish onslaught. No discredit attached to them. The position was insecure, and the numbers against them overwhelming. After them the Turks, twelve battalions strong swept over the crest down into the tremendous ravine below. Coming down the steep side they came under our machine-gun fire. Ten machine-guns, under the command of Wellington, of Hythe, and of the other battalions, rained bullets on them until the last remnant of them had got back over the ridge into safety.

"They came down in hundreds," said a staff officer of the New Zealand Brigade, describing affairs. "The last fight for Hill 60 must be even fresher in the memory of the Turks. With new troops—if they have them—the enemy will, doubtless, 'try their luck,' but the men who went through the August fighting on the front of Anzac have probably had enough for a while."

Two deserters who rushed across from their trenches to ours the other morning—"fed up" with things," as the Tommies say—probably told the truth when they said that their comrades had no intention of courting death in an attack on our lines.

The Anzac defences are strong, and the men behind them are the salt of the earth, the equals in courage of any troops, the superiors in physique of any but the picked troops of other countries and in intelligence, self-reliance, and endurance, I believe, the best soldiers in the world. Danger at this part of the line could, I think, only from physical overstrain from bodily weariness of troops. The Australian-New Zealand Army Corps has held the Anzac position since April 25th. During all that time the men have been cramped into a space some 2,000 yards by 1,200 deep. They lived, and live, on the slopes of precipitous hills in a world which is perpetually at an angle of forty-five degrees, with an horizon admirably suited to goats or satyrs, but less so to men who are used to vast distances and days spent in the saddle.

Amazing Achievements.
How they have fought the world by this time begins to realise. What it does not know is how they have dug and heaved and carried when they were not fighting. The enemy's trenches overlook our positions at many points, and not only has there been ordinary trench digging, but innumerable saps, communication trenches, and covered trenches have been dug, involving an amount of labour that makes one wonder how it ever gets done. On the lower levels made transport is used, but higher up this is impossible, and every cartridge, every biscuit and every mouthful of water that reaches the firing trenches has been "humped" on men's backs.

On my first visit to Anzac one approached the firing line on the right up a certain valley which was exposed to fire from above. One ran in zigzags across the road from one sap-bag traverse to another, and on the way up I remember two dead lads lying behind the traverses who had been shot as they came down the valley. Now the approach to that valley is made in perfect safety through the sap-along the beach. At the part where it is open the enemy's snipers from above there is a sap that must be half a mile long. That is the kind of job our Australian and New Zealand soldiers have had to tackle in their spare moments.

All this has been done under a broiling sun and on a soil which, while nourishing and abundant, sorely lacks variety, and, therefore, in the long run tries the digestive organs.

Like a Vast Ant Hill.
At Anzac, the block of great hills, with deep ravines between them which fills the centre of the peninsula, comes practically down to the water's edge. The beach is a mere strip. You are hardly ashore before you begin to climb. The Army lives in dug-outs along the sides of the gullies that ascend to the upper ridges. A month ago, as you looked down from above you seemed to be watching some vast ant-hill, peopled by ants of the larger species. Every yard of ground had its men; they issued from the mouths of innumerable dug-outs, scurried along every path, up and down every gully—everywhere you saw them digging, carrying burdens, cooking, doing a thousand and one things from gunnery to tailoring. Now the population of the ant-hill seems to be diminished by some two-thirds. Half the dug-outs are empty, and where once you had to beg for shelter, you can now have the choice of a whole terrace of commodious dug-outs, all commanding an unrivalled view of the sea. That is one of the beneficial results of the move of August 6th. The Australians and New Zealanders have room to stretch their limbs and fill their lungs. The beach is just as exciting a place to lounge in as ever. It is again enlivened by the enemy's artillery from both sides. The guns in the olive groves to the south of Anzac have never changed their positions, and drop shrapnel on the beach or over trawlers and other small craft lying off it as vigorously as before.

"Beachy Hill," Talks Again.
"Beachy Hill," which used to enfilade the beach from the Suvla Bay side, was for some time silent for a few days after our landing in the bay, but it has since been mounted in the "W" hills further inland, from which it is able to reach Anzac with all the old precision. "Beachy Hill" is said again.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—21st Sunday after Trinity, 24th Oct. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Novello. Psalms: of the 24th morning. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart, Turle. Benediction: Troutbeck. Hymns: 540, 270, Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 24th evening. Magnificat: Henley (7th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 183, 254, 31. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, G. P. 17, 22, verses 24, 25, 29, 32 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—21st Sunday after Trinity 24th Oct. 1915. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. & after Evening Service. Morning Prayer, 11 a.m. Hymn: 537. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Novello 24th Day Psalms: As set. Te Deum: Lames Cooke Hopkins. Benediction: Troutbeck. Hymns: 315, 318-247. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn: 299. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As set. Magnificat: Bridge W. A. No. 334. Nunc Dimittis: Turle from Beethoven. W. A. No. 339. Hymns: 592-443-395. Kyrie: Warrener. National Anthem.

Peak Church.—The Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m. "The Preacher at 6.30 p.m. will be the Bishop of Victoria."

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher:—Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns: 366, 566, 267, 252. Evening: 6. Hymns: 359, 142, 70, 193. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen, early.—Low Masses at 6.7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

to be the French Sixante-quatre, manufactured for the Serbians, and intercepted by the Turks on the railway just before the outbreak of the Balkan war. It certainly fires the swiftest projectile that I have yet had near me. Here, as at Cape Helles, uncertainty is what lends interest to the Turkish gunnery. You never know where or when a shell will fall, and if it is "Beachy Hill," there is no time to get out of the way.

Anzac in the Winter.
How Anzac will be in winter it is difficult to say. When the great rains come vast quantities of water will stream off the hill-sides, and the deep gullies will be converted into torrent beds. In many places one can see from a casual glance that water must have washed two or three feet deep over the ground where one stands during the last winter's storms. The angles of the ground, however, are so steep that the skill of the engineer should be able to devise something like a practical drainage system. Trenches and dug-outs will necessarily become soaking wet, and here lies a danger for the health of the troops that can only be averted by putting in flooring and roofing wherever needful, as well as riveting the sides of the trenches. For this purpose great quantities of material will be necessary, which cannot be supplied on the spot. A certain thing is that the Supreme Command, with the experience of last winter in the Flanders trenches before their eyes, leave nothing that is in their power undone to spare their Army avoidable suffering from the rigours of the approaching season.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. October 22, 1915.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

10.45 a.m. October 23, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon near or over southeastern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

BIRTH.
MACKIE.—On October 15, 1915, at 9 Macgregor Road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Mackie, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
HEADY-WILSON.—On Friday, October 15, 1915, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. H. Price, the Rev. James J. Heady, of the Wesleyan Mission, Suichow, to E. Louise Wilson, of Wakefield, England.

BONSALL-DALRY.—On Friday, October 15, 1915, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. H. Price, the Rev. B. S. Bonsall, of the Wesleyan Mission, Tayoh, to Ada Dale, of Stokesley, England.

CORNABY.—MACGREGOR.—On October 16, 1915, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, and afterwards at Union Church Manse, Hubert Arthur Cornaby to Jessie Macgregor.

DEATHS.
FABRIS.—On July 5, 1913, at Johannesburg, South Africa, Edgell Summers Stillwell, eldest son of the late E. A. Fabris, of Shanghai, aged 47.

LAWRENCE.—On October 17, 1915, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Ivy Mary Lawrence, aged 19 months, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lawrence, of Shansi.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices:—

Banks.—\$830, sales and buyers.

Douglas's.—\$80, buyers.

Steamboats.—\$194, buyers.

Indos.—\$158 sellers.

Combd.—\$157 buyers.

Shells.—\$7/- sellers.

Sagars.—\$130, sales.

Langkats.—\$8, buyers.

Wharves.—\$814, buyers.

Hongkong Docks.—\$88, sellers.

Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 604, buyers.

Ewo's.—Tls. 172, buyers.

Kung Yike.—Tls. 151, buyers.

Ropes.—\$444, buyers.

Low Level Trams.—\$5.00, sellers.

FOR THE RED CROSS.

Praiseworthy Efforts of Shameen Residents.

An exceedingly pleasant day was spent by the residents of Shameen on Thursday, when everyone turned out to do his or her best to raise funds for the Red Cross. In addition to an informal bazaar, arrangements were made for coconut shies, raffish etc., and the lawn overlooking the river was converted, for the time being, into something like a Continental pleasure ground.

The expedients for raising money were as amusing as they were various: One man, dressed as a Red Cross nurse, collected quite a large sum by his blandishments. Another converted himself into a gollywog and permitted tennis balls to be thrown at him—for a consideration.

In the evening an excellent cinematograph show was given in the Club theatre—admission free; programme one dollar—and, at intervals, an auction of everything available was conducted, with splendid monetary results, by Mr. O. Eager.

It is understood that quite a substantial sum was raised between these many activities.

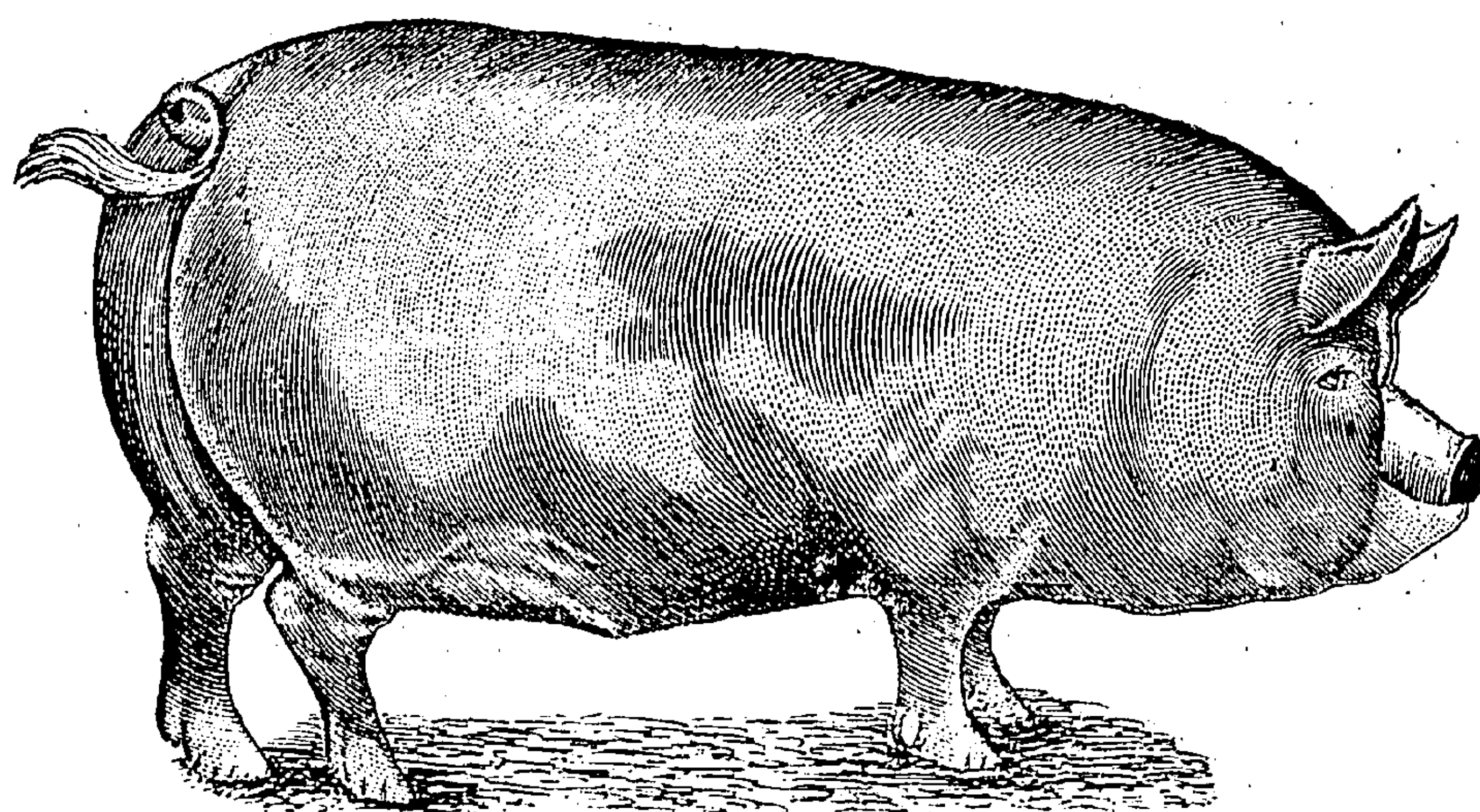
TYPHOON WARNINGS.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. October 22, 1915.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

10.45 a.m. October 23, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon near or over southeastern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR DAIRY FED PORK IS CLEAN, WHOLESOME & TASTY.

"NOW TO THE POINT. CHINA CAN PRODUCE GOOD PORK IN
EVERY WAY EQUAL TO OURS. THERE IS AT HONGKONG A

DAIRY FARM

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT PRODUCING PORK THAT, IF
PLACED ON THE ENGLISH MARKET, WOULD PROVE A DANGEROUS
COMPETITOR TO THE HOME, AMERICAN AND COLONIAL PRODUCT.

"THE PIGS THERE ARE REARED UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS
AND THE PORK IS OF EXQUISITE QUALITY."—JOHN BULL,

LONDON, FEB. 17, 1912.

SUCKING PIC.

CORNEP PORK.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$320 s.d. & b. £73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700	Oct. 845 x div.	790 c. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	425 n.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305	Oct. 425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 b.	10,000	£15	£3	145 May	133	Jan. 175	160	
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	\$955 s.d.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700	Oct. \$972	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$250 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	250	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$162 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140	Oct. 162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$420 n.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368	April 420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$891 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$20 s.d.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22	Dec. 23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	{ Combined \$159 Deferred \$92 Preferred \$68	{ 60,000 £5 } { 60,000 £5 }	all	79 Jan.	50	Sept. 159	96		{ 6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. s. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. H'kong from 23.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.8.15
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	\$7/6 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/-	Sept. 90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$39 s.d.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40	Nov. 39	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$130 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70	Nov. 134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	\$57 1/2 n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	30/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	4/- Feb.	33/6	Dec. 33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min. & B. Co., Ltd.	\$34 s.	200,000	£1	all	3/10 Jan.	1.90	Nov. 4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	28/- s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6	Nov. 32/6	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	39/- n. cum div.	796,666	£1	all	56/6	21/3	Nov. 32/6	32/-	1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
H'kong & S.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$81 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73	Nov. 80	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'oa D. Co., Ltd.	\$88 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53	Oct. 86 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$69 s.	55,700	£1	all	60 July	50	Dec. 63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$90 b.	36,000	£1	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 n.	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120	Dec. 116	112	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$112 n.	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2 July	98	Nov. 111 x div.	108	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$109 n.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2	6.10	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7 s.	6,000	\$10	all	45 1/2 Jan.	44	Feb. 40	40	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	7,000	\$10	all	98 Dec.	89	Oct. 106	101	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$105 s.	7,000	\$10	all	73 June	66	Feb. 70	70	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 1/2 b.	15,000	\$50	all	100	100			\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 n.	10,000	\$100	all					\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$172 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	135	May 180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$9.40 s.d.	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7	June 9.30	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$15 s.	75,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11	Mar. 17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$84 s.	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70	May 89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	\$192 s.d.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70	Nov. 105	96	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 1/4 b.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10	Dec. 10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.85 b.	50,000	\$10	all	4.90 July	4	April 4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$11 s.	50,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7	Nov. 10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$9.90 s.	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35	Aug. 34	34	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$32 1/2 x div.	40,000	\$5	all	6.90 Jan.	5	Dec. 11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$10.85 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36	Nov. 44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$45 b.	6,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174	Dec. 180	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	25 June	22	Apr. 34 1/2	25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$34 s.	60,000	\$10	all	13/- July	7/-	Feb. 5.90	4.80 x div.	{ \$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.70 s.	325,000	\$5	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28	Dec. 42	36 1/2	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$39 1/4 b.	250,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2	June 10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 30 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$94 b.	25,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	80 cts.	None
Do (New)	85 cts. b.	60,000	\$10	all					\$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 s.	75,000	\$10	all					None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	12,000	\$10	all					None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	5.00 June	4	Nov. 3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$34 b.	20,000	\$5	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17	Jan. 18	16	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 n.	27,723	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90	Dec. 6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b.	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 n.	21,000	\$7	all	30 June	92	Dec. 29	29	\$1.50 for 1914
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all					

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Pannas (Straits) \$4.80 buyers 5.00 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers 3.55 x div. sellers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers 5.50 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buyers 3.20 sellers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers 1.45 sellers.	Pajam (Straits) \$9.15 buyers 9.25 sellers.
Nordana 18/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Sordangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers 5.05 sellers.	Malakoff (Straits) \$3.40 buyers 3.50 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MON. FRIDAY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:

Our local market has not been quite so active during the past week, but the tone is firm and there is a fair demand for shares at or about quotations.

Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/2 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9 13/16 T.T. On Shanghai 77 T.T. and 77 1/2 for 3ds. bills.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are a firm market with buyers at \$330 after sales at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been sold at \$955 and close steady. Cantons are quiet at \$425. Yangtses are quoted from Shanghai at \$250 ex. 73 buyers, and North Chinas at Tls. 175 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—There are sellers of China Fires at \$162 and buyers at \$160. Hongkong Fires are steady at \$420.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas (combined) have buyers at \$167 1/2 and sellers at \$159—the Deferred are offering at \$92 and the Preferred shares are in demand at \$88. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sold at \$20 and more shares could probably be placed at this figure. Quite a large business has been done in Star Ferries at \$39 and at \$39 1/2 and at the former figure there is a further demand for this stock. Douglas's are a strong market with buyers offering \$89 1/2 for cash, and at \$93 1/2 for January delivery.

Refineries.—China Sugars are obtainable at \$131, and Luzons have declined from \$38 to \$37 1/2 closing steady.

Mining.—Tronohs are quoted 28/- nominal. Kailans 30/- sellers, and Rauba \$3.40 buyers, the out, put for the past 4 weeks is 1105 ozs.

Oils.—There are sellers of Shell Transports at 87/6. Ural Caspians are still quoted 39/- cum div. and Langkats have sold at Tls. 38 1/2, Tls. 39 and Tls. 40, the market closing with buyers at Tls. 39 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at \$81 after sales at \$80 and \$80 1/2, and Kowloon Docks are firm with buyers at \$83 1/2 after sales at \$88, \$88 1/2 and \$89. Shanghai Docks are quoted at Tls. 60 1/2 buyers and Hongkong Wharves Tls. 90 buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys' Estates have changed hands at \$6.90 and \$7.00 at which latter figure there are further sellers, Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at \$112. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$2 1/2 and West Point at \$72. Hongkong Land Investment Company's shares are quiet at \$109.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai, Ewo's are quoted Tls. 17 1/2 buyers, Kung Yik Tls. 15 buyers, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 92 sales, Laou Kung Mow \$4 nominal and International Tls. 90 nominal. Hongkong Cottons have sold at \$9.40 and there are further buyers at this rate.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneo at \$10 1/4. China Light and Power at \$4.85, China Provident at \$9.90, Cements at \$10.85, Electrics at \$45 after sales at \$45 1/2, Ropes at \$34 after sales at \$33 1/2, Low Level Trams at \$6.60, Peak Trams at \$9 1/2, Steam Laundries at \$3 1/2 and A. S. Watsons at \$6 1/2.

NOTICES

MADAME CECILE

BEFORE CLOSING HER SEASON WILL MAKE ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN ALL HER MODEL.

ALL HATS TO BE SOLD AT \$15. \$10. \$7.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Apol Steel Pills in their houses, as they are a sure sign of any irregularity of the system, a timely dose will be sufficient to restore the system to its normal state, and the system will be restored to its normal state, and the system will be restored to its normal state.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned (having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.) are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
T/T	1/9 3/4
Demand	1/9 13/16
30 d/s	1/9 7/8
60 d/s	1/9 15/16
4 m/s	1/10
T/T Shanghai	76 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	
T/T Singapore	77 1/2
T/T Japan	86 1/2
T/T India	135 1/2
Demand India	136
T/T Bombay	
Demand Bombay	136
T/T Calcutta	
Demand Calcutta	136
Demand Manila	84
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 42 3/8	
Demand, New York 42 1/2	
T/T Java	106 7/8

T/T Marks.	
Demand Germany	2.50
T/T France	2.50
Demand Paris	2.50
On Haiphong	7 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	7 1/2 %
On Bangkok	85
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1/10 3/8
4 m/s. D/P	1/10 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	1/10 5/8
30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 5/8	
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/2	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	2.61
6 m/s. France	2.66
Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.70	
Sovereign	\$11.15 nom.
Bar Silver, ready	23 13/16
forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$20 1/4	Hongkong 2 1/2 cts. pieces \$10
Chinese	10 " \$20 1/4	Hongkong 1 1/2 " \$10 1/8

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

£1,500,000 at 2/-

—\$15,000,000

Silver

—\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors

—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, — Chairman,

W. L. Pattenden, Esq. — Deputy

Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers—London

County and Westminster

Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the

rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the

daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent

